The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,849 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th Nov
L VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3400	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2914	500	C. K. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivenor	14th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	21st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th Nov.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3526	800	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 16, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 530, ,, 330.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa—	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500 500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 9th Nov. 1886.

HALL LINE
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. "WERNETH HALL" 4,100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain T. COLLIN, will be despatched punctually on the 26th instant.

Passengers booking to Marseilles only can forward their heavy baggage to Liverpool free.
The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For rates of passage, &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 11th Dec. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, (on Deck) Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 16, 1886. Agents.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.
Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

	—BALE—	
400 lbs. nett.		500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 200 Bales		175 Bales
Measurement per bale 7' 6"		9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.		7 lbs.

Apply to

A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupatti,
Tinnevelly District.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Hatch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 1,313 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th December at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 19, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND.

PARCELS of INDIAN CONDIMENTS, prepared for transmission Home as 'Xmas Presents.

	Rs.	a.
Empress of India Chutney per bottle	1	0
Major Grey's Chutney ,, ,,	1	0
Bombay Chutney ,, ,,	1	0
Cashmere Chutney ,, ,,	0	12
Green Mango Chutney ,, ,,	0	12
Lucknow Chutney ,, ,,	1	0
Nepal Pepper Genuine ,, ,,	0	8

Curry Powder, Mullingatawney paste, Guava and Rosselle Jellies, Mango Jam and Jelly Tamarind Fish.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
Entirely new stock Travelling Rugs and Mauds imported direct.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.
Warranted all pure Wool in the most popular and fashionable Clan favours.
Rs. 30-0 each, cash.

ALL WOOL MAUDS.
In a variety of Scotch mixtures.
From Rs. 14-0 to Rs. 25 each, cash.

ALL WOOL RUGS.
A Choice Assortment of Fancy Patterns, very suitable for Railway Travelling, Shikarry, District use, &c., &c.
From Rs. 12-0 to Rs. 35-0 each, cash.

THE NEW HIGHLAND WRAPS.
Pure Scotch Wool, in Fancy Checks,
Rs. 2 each, nett.

THE 'SANDRINGHAM" CARRIAGE WRAPS.
Beautifully Soft and Warm; all Wool, Fancy Tartan patterns,
Rs. 30-0 each, cash.

WASHING COTTON DUST WRAPS.
In neat and pretty fancy stripes.
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 each, cash.

TURKISH TOWELS AND BLANKETS.

White Turkish Toilet Towels	...	23 by 44 in.	Rs. 12-0 doz.
Superior do.	...	23 by 44 in.	,, 15-0 ,,
Plain Brown Linen do.	..	21 by 48 in.	,, 19-0 ,,
Brown Linen Striped do.	..	20 by 48 in.	,, 19-0 ,,
White Turkish Bath do.	..	41 by 57 in.	,, 28-8 ,,

ROYAL BATH BLANKETS.
Size 48 by 80 inches.
"These Blankets afford a great luxury after the Bath; by means of their absorbent qualities and ample size, the person is dried without a chance of eeling chilled."
Price, per pair, Rs. 8, cash.

RAIN UMBRELLAS. SUN UMBRELLAS.

HOSIERY.
HATS AND HELMETS. PUGGAREES.

GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.
GLOVES. HANDKERCHIEFS.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Po Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c., &c., &c

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS O HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

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(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
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(Imperial Padlock Works.)
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(Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.
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CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Jondpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 32 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887.
IN GREAT VARIETY OF SIZE AND STYLE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LD.,
IMPORTERS OF STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIS of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1, per box of 100		Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2 ,,	,,	,, 3-4
,, ,,	No. 3 ,,	,,	,, 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PASSENGERS
EX. S. S. KAISER-I-HIND,

WILL find every Requirement for Bungalow or Table Use at the Fort Establishment of

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price lists free.

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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, News Agents, Engravers, Die Sinkers, Colour Stampers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers, &c., &c.

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SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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*** Case of Drawing Instruments from Rs. 12 to Rs. 185 always on hand.
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ANEROID BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, POCKET SUN-DIALS,
CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, DESPATCH AND DEED BOXES,
WRITING AND STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES,
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PLAYING CARDS, MENU CARDS, BALL PROGRAMME CARDS,
CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, BLOTTING CASES, JEWEL CASES,
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MORDAN'S GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY PENCIL CASES,
PRAYER BOOKS, AND CHURCH SERVICES,
In the most Elegant Bindings.
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By Frith and Lalla Deen Diyal of Indore.
GLOBES, MAPS, GAMES, POCKET CUTLERY.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
A large and well-selected Stock always on hand
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

XMAS CARDS.
FROM ALL THE NOTED MAKERS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH.
Packing in Tin-Lined Case, Rs. 25.

TRICHORD SEMI-GRONDS
RS. 1,300, NETT CASH.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
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RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
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Illustrated price-lists post-free

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MACONACHIE'S
DIGBY CHICKS.
DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST.
MILD AND EXTREMELY RELISHING.
Per tin (containing seven fish), Annas 9 only.
Many other kinds of Choice Fish in Stock.
SOLE AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

INDIAN ENGINEERING.
A WEEKLY RECORD
OF
MECHANICAL SCIENCE AND PRACTICE.
The First Number of the above Professional Journal
WILL BE ISSUED IN CALCUTTA
On the 1st January 1887.

INDIAN ENGINEERING will be Edited by an experienced Member of the Profession well-known in Professional Journalism.

INDIAN ENGINEERING will afford a resumé of the best information of the day in all departments of Engineering and its allied subjects. The Paper will be illustrated, and its very wide range of contents will embrace topics pertaining to the Public Works, Railways, Mines and Industries of the Country, with due regard to the interests of various Services connected with them.

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INDIAN ENGINEERING will be a Newspaper for all classes of readers.—The aim of the projectors will be to supply fresh and valuable matter, and present it in a cheap and attractive form. The terms of subscription have been fixed as follows:—

Yearly ...Rs. 12 | Half-yearly ...Rs. 7 | Quarterly ...Rs. 4
Inclusive of postage.

As the guaranteed circulation of INDIAN ENGINEERING will be greater than that of any similar Journal now published in India and the Far East, its value as an advertising medium cannot be over-estimated. The charges on this head will be moderate and accommodating.

All Communications to be addressed to

PAT. DOYLE, C.E.,
Sitarampore, E. I. R. (*Chord Line*).

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS
The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	,, 35 0	,, 68 0
COGNAC ***	do.	,, 31 0	,, 60 0
COGNAC **	do.	,, 27 0	,, 52 0
COGNAC *	do.	,, 25 0	,, 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		,, 22 0	,, 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do. do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.
WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET
SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
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Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
HOUSES NIGHTLY CROWDED.
Hundreds unable to obtain admission.
PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY CHANGED.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
MIDDAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT.

PAROCHIAL CONCERT.
S. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.
THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.
Admission—Single ticket, Eight Annas.
Family Ticket (to admit 3), One Rupee.
Tickets may be obtained at
The Schools, or Mission House, Mazagon,
or of Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby Row, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.
INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS are requested to SEND in their NAMES to the Honorary Secretary, JOHN MARSHALL, Chamber of Commerce, not later than 25th instant, after which no Tickets will be issued.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December next, Tenders for the supply of 500 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.
Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. H. HUSSEY, Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's office, Parel, November, 22nd 1886.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHIB OF MORVI'S RAILWAY.
THE MORVI RAILWAY is now OPEN for PASSENGERS and GOODS TRAFFIC to Wankaner (51 miles from Wadhwan), and Trains run as follows :—

DOWN.		p. m.	UP.		a.m.
Wadhwan Camp	Dep.	14 30	Wankaner	Dep.	7 0
Kookera		15 30	Dadali		7 42
Muli	Arrl.	15 54	Than	Arrl.	8 36
	Dep.	15 59		Dep.	8 46
Sahila Road		16 29	Dolia	Arrl.	9 52
Dolia	Arrl.	16 59		Dep.	9 57
	Dep.	17 4	Sahila Road		10 27
Than	Arrl.	18 10	Muli	Arrl.	10 57
	Dep.	18 20		Dep.	11 2
Dadali		19 14	Kookera		11 26
Wankaner.	Arrl.	19 56	Wadhwan Camp,	arrl.	12 26

Wankaner is only 28 miles from Rajkot and 16 from Morvi on the direct route to Cutch.
For information as to rates, &c., apply to the Assistant Traffic Superintendent at Wadhwan.
W. D. WHITE, C.E., Manager, Morvi Ry.
Manager's Office, Wadhwan, C.S., November 21 1886.

A VERY DESIRABLE BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, nearly opposite to Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., lately vacated by E.B. Carroll, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

A VERY DESIRABLE SHOP in Rampart Row in one of the best situations. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House agent.
2, Hornby Row.

COOPER, MADON AND Co.
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1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September 1886.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1886-87, and to fix their remuneration.
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for......Rs. 59,15,600.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.
"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., East Street, Poona.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—
CHAMPAGNE
Per 1 doz. quarts. Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or......Rs. 55 0 Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry...... ,, 52 0 ,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole...... ,, 58 0 ,, 65 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne...... ,, 46 0 ,, 48 0
First Quality Dry...... ,, 38 0 ,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-SR-CHAMPAGNE.
Goldlack, extra...... ,, 44 0 ,, 47 0
STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
Laubenheimer......Rs. 15 0 Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer...... ,, 16 0 ,, 19 0
Geisenheimer...... ,, 17 0 ,, ...
Leibfraumilch...... ,, 21 0 ,, 24 0
Steinwein...... ,, 21 0 ,, ...
Hochheimer Berg...... ,, 25 0 ,, 28 0
Rudesheimer...... ,, 25 0 ,, 28 0
Marcobrunner...... ,, 28 0 ,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg...... ,, 34 0 ,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.
Brauneberger......Rs. 15 0 Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch...... ,, — ,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg...... ,, 18 0 ,, 21 0
Josefshofer...... ,, 28 0 ,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg...... ,, 28 0 ,, 31 0
Steinberger...... ,, 28 0 ,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger...... ,, 34 0 ,, ...
Johannisberger...... ,, 35 0 ,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Sauterne......Rs. 18 0 ...
PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.
Good Old Red Port......Rs. 19 0 —
Fine ,, ... ,, 22 0 —
Very fine ,, ... ,, 27 0 —
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port. ,, 38 0 —
CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.
Medoc...... ,, 10 8 ..
Chateau de Franda...... ,, 13 0 Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc...... ,, 14 0 —
Les Canons...... ,, 16 0 ,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun...... ,, 18 0 —
Chateau Leoville...... ,, 19 0 —
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe...... ,, 21 0 —
Chateau Lafitte...... ,, 23 0 —
Chateau Manvesin...... ,, 27 0 —
From MUNZER & SPANN.
St. Estephe......Rs. 12 0 Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon...... ,, 15 0 ,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc...... ,, 17 0 ,, 19 0
Chateau Larose...... ,, 28 0 ..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Listrac Medoc......Rs. 12 0 Rs. 23
Cru de Barreyre...... ,, 16 0 ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.
Hungarian Claret......Rs. 17 0 —
Chateau Roemer...... ,, 16 0 —
From FRANZ SCARVASY.
Carlovitz...... 12 0
BRANDY.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy......Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars......{ Munzer-spils } ,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules...... ,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules...... ,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** ,, 76 0
H. Montroc and Co. * * *...... ,, 18
BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Volnay......Rs. 21 0
Chambertin...... ,, 26 0
WHISKY.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***......Rs. 24 0
" " ...... ,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend*...... ,, 20 0
Cairndhu Blend...... ,, 16
BEER.
Per doz. qts. Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer......Rs. 6 4 ,, 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer...... ,, 5 8 ,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer...... ,, 5 4 ,, ..
Bavarian Export Beer...... ,, 6 0 ,, 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer...... ,, 5 4 ..
Pilsener Beer...... ,, 5 8 ,, 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles...... ,, 5 4 ,, —
SUNDRIES.
Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles...... ,, 40 0 ..
Finest Kummel......Rs. 30 0 Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth...... ,, 19 0 ..
Finest do...... ,, 20 0 ..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs...... ,, 2 4 per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest......per ½ lb. tin 0 10
Do. do do......per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality.. ½ lb. tin at Rs. 0 9
1 do. 1 0
2 do. 1 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.
Per Large Tin Per Small Tin.
Asparagus......Rs 2 8 Rs 1 8
Celery...... ,, — ,, 0 12
French Beans...... ,, — ,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans...... ,, — ,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages...... ,, .. ,, 1 8
Small Sausages...... ,, — ,, 1 6
Pease for Soup...... ,, — ,, 0 12
TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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In Arrear. Per Annum......Rs. 60 | Half-yearly...... ,, 32 | Quarterly...... ,, 16 | Monthly...... ,, 6
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In Advance. Per Annum......Rs. 52 | Half-yearly...... ,, 29 | Quarterly...... ,, 16 | Monthly...... ,, 6
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SINGLE COPY......As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion......Rs 5 0
Second do......2 8
Third do......2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions......2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion......8 As. per line.
Second do......4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding......2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines......Re. 1
Each succeeding line...... ,, 0-8
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS
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OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.
Per Annum......Rs 12
Half-yearly...... ,, 6
Quarterly...... ,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.
Per Annum......Rs. 12
Half-yearly...... ,,
Quarterly...... 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

RANC OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Evening entertainment to the Rao of Cutch, Davur Hall, 9. p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Mirabout, from New York; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London; Ehrensfelso (s), Newcastle; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf; Amphitrite (s), Trieste; Kangra (s), London; and Chilka (s), Calcutta.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice this evening.

FAIR.—The annual New-wady fair will be held on Thursday, the 25th instant, and will continue for seven successive days.

SECOND B. SC. EXAMINATION.—Out of three candidates who presented themselves at this Examination of the Bombay University, only one, Nusserwanjee Fakirjee Surveyor, B.A., has passed in the first class.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DISPENSARY.—Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash has made a donation of Rs. 300 to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, in memory of his daughter, Bai Pirozbai Ratanjee Ratnagar, deceased.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last, J. A. Lovett, living at Mazagon, had a quarrel with a number of Portuguese who were seated on the ledge of a rock just behind his house, and while endeavouring to wrench a stick from the hands of one of the men, fell over the ledge of the rock and fractured his left leg. He was removed to the European General Hospital.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahomed Hajee Adum, living at Nagdavie Street, reported to the police that on Sunday morning some person entered his room, which was open, and stole a waistcoat, with seven gold buttons attached to it, and in the pocket of which was a gold watch, a gold mohur, and Rs. 7 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 245. Enquiries are in progress.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Dewjee Bassappa, aged 55 years, a prisoner in the Jail undergoing a term of six years' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the jail on the 17th December 1883. Since the 20th August last he has been suffering from chronic bronchitis, which gradually grew worse, and he died at 2-15 yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by gangrene of the lung.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Enas Bastian *alias* Antone Lawrence, a Goanese cook in the service of Dosabhoy Eduljee, living at Mazagon, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver watch, currency notes and cash, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 38-9-9, the property of his master, on the 18th instant. The accused, after stealing the articles absconded, and was subsequently arrested by the police with the property in his possession at the Carnac Bunder before his departure by a ferry steamer for Panwell. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

CUTTING A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Noorali Sultanali, a young Mahomedan, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Rahimatbai, his kept mistress, on the 18th August last; and with causing her simple hurt with a knife. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, for the defence.

The facts of the case appear to be these. Between 12 and 1 p.m. on the 18th August last, the prisoner and the prosecutrix had been drinking at the latter's house in Bhendy Bazar; and there was no one else in the room. A quarrel took place between them, and in fit of jealousy the prisoner cut her nose with a knife, inflicting a wound two inches long. She ran crying into the street; and a policeman took her about 2 p.m. to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Directly after inflicting the wounds the prisoner jumped out of a window on the first story of the house, and having sprained his knees, was also taken to the hospital. There was blood on his right hand; and the knife with which the cut had been made was found stained with blood. The prosecutrix, who had been living under the prisoner's protection for about three years, was unwilling to give evidence against him. At the Police Court, the prisoner said, "I don't know what took place; we were both in liquor." There could be no doubt, the learned counsel said, that he was the person who cut the prosecutrix's nose.

The prosecutrix was called and stated that she had been living with the prisoner for the last three years. She did not know who cut her nose, as she was in liquor. It was only the following day she came to know that her nose was cut, but who cut it she did not know. She did not remember running out into the street, or meeting a policeman there, and being taken by him to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Prosecutrix was cross-examined by Mr. Krikpatrick. I don't want to prosecute the prisoner, who has fed me, and to whom I am grateful.

He was also kind to you?—Yes, he was kind to me for four years.

On this particular day, there were other persons in the room?—Yes, there were other people in the room who were playing cards.

Had they been drinking liquor in your room?—Yes, all those people were sitting together and were drinking. You had been drinking also?—Yes, when the prisoner came into the room, I offered him some liquor to drink. I had been drinking from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. I then laid down.

You were not badly cut?—I don't know. There is a slight mark of a cut on my face.

Whose knife is this?—It is mine. It is used for cutting onions. It was always kept near my fireplace.

Mr. Gallagher, house surgeon, Jamsetjee Hospital, said the prosecutrix was brought to the hospital on the afternoon of the 18th August last, with a wound on her nose two inches in length. She was not drunk, and she sensibly answered the questions put to her. The knife produced in Court was a blunt one, and in witness's opinion, it could not have made the cut on the prosecutrix's nose. Her wound was dressed and she was sent home.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury after other evidence had been called, said the case ought not to have been sent up, as the prosecutrix did not wish to prosecute; and it was no doubt a case developed by the police. The evidence of Suckoor, who said that he was present in the room and saw the quarrel between the prosecutrix and the prisoner, was not trustworthy; and the learned counsel suggested that the mark across the woman's nose, which was hardly noticeable at a short distance, was the result of an accident, and was probably caused by a fall.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing simple hurt. His Lordship said no one who had heard the evidence could have the slightest doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Krishna Rowji was charged with murder in having caused the death of his wife Tani; also with culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The first charge of murder, as framed by the committing magistrate, was abandoned under his Lordship's direction. Mr. Tyrrell Leith, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Sunjana for the defence.

It appears that, on the 7th ult., the Dussara day, the accused with his wife, who was eleven years of age, and some acquaintances were sitting together in his house near Government House, Parel, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the accused told his wife to get some *pan soparee*. Just at that time a neighbour's wife asked Tani to return to her the curry-stone which she had borrowed of her; and she was about to go, which incensed the prisoner, who threw at her a brass cup, which missed her. He then threw at her a piece of wood which hit her on the head, and eventually caused her death at 6 p.m. the same day. The learned counsel for the prosecution said he would not attempt to show that there was any enmity between the accused and his wife.

It appeared in evidence that prisoner was fond of his wife and did not quarrel with her. After she was hurt on the 7th ultimo, he fomented the seat of the injury, and was weeping for what had happened. They were both weeping. Tani asked a neighbouring woman to give food to her husband, but he would not take it. About 6 p.m., she twisted her hands as though in great pain and died. The prisoner was then weeping very much.

As there were several more witnesses to be examined, the Court adjourned until to-day (Tuesday) at 10-30 a.m.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain E. G. Stead, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 5th November. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lord and Lady Rosebery	Mr T P Shelmardine
The Earl and Countess of Annesley	Mr H Maynard
Duke of Manchester	Mr Elsworthy
Mr Macfarlane and 2 Misses Macfarlane	Mrs Adams
Mr Samuel Fitze	Mr F H Cook
Mr and Mrs Howland	Mr A H Du Buisson
Mrs Cooper	Mr T C Burton
Mr and Mrs Crosthwaite	Col Reeve
Miss Crosthwaite	Mr Whupnper
Mrs A E Frost and infant	Mr Read
Mr and Mrs Peacock and inft	Rev F Insell
Mr and Mrs Scobell	Rev W Johnson
Miss Southey	Mr A Teenberg
Mr T C Vertames	Mrs Parkinson
Mr J H Apjohn	Mr and Mrs Callendar
Rev and Mrs Roberts and child	Miss Callendar
Mr and Mrs Bunten	Mrs Joslin
Miss Bunten	Miss A Hobbs
Mr R M Ferguson	Mr R E Shorter
Mrs Greenway	Mr D Morant
	Surgeon-Major Macrae
	Mr Wheeler
	Mr Kellcher
	Mr Jamieson

FROM VENICE.

Mr Brodie and 2 Misses Brodie	Mr and Mrs Macbeth
Mr and Mrs Goodwin-Norman	Mr T Grant
Mr F R Mallett	Mr R T Sanders
Mr and Mrs J W Tawney	Major Baker
Mr Greenwood	Miss Erskine
	Mr W C Bailey

FROM BRINDISI.

Duchess of Manchester	Mrs Ridsdale
Lady Alice Montagu	Miss Lawrence
Mr and Mrs Wilkins	Miss Taddy
Mr W Berkmyre	Maj Stuart McKenzie
Mr L A Wallace, Jr	Col T E Berkeley
Mr J Black	Mr J W Bird
Mr Gregor Grant	Mrs Bird
Mr Evans Gordon	Rev A J Jones
Mrs Wilson	Mr R Hyde Cheetham
Mr and Mrs H Martyn Kennard	Mr Lambroso
Mr Ibbetson	Mr T S Anderson
Mr and Mrs Piggott	Major J R Stevens
Mr Tremearne	Duke A Tortonia
Mr and Mrs Paul Bird	Mr J Hudson
Mr J D Grant	Mr Varennes

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr Fachire	Isram, wife and infant
Rev Constance	

FROM SUEZ—Mr Pinto.
FROM ADEN—Mrs Tart, child and infant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH OCTOBER TO 5TH NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen left Balmoral yesterday for Edinburgh, where she stayed for the night. Her Majesty will start for Windsor this evening.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Lord Ashbourne.

Lord Wantage has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, in succession to the late Marquis of Ailesbury.

The Rev. Dr. Montagu Butler, late Head Master of Harrow School, has been appointed Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The annual conference of the National Liberal Federation was held on Wednesday at Leeds, when resolutions of continued confidence in Mr. Gladstone and of his Irish policy were passed. In the evening two large public meetings were held, at which Mr. J. Morley, M.P., and Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., were the chief speakers.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Secretary for Ireland, spoke at a Primrose League meeting on Saturday at Fairford, but said he could make no statement respecting Ireland at present.

The election of Rector of Edinburgh University was held on Saturday, and Lord Iddesleigh was elected by a majority of 347 votes over Sir L. Playfair, M.P.

The Rev. F. W. Goodwyn, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Sheffield, has accepted the Bishopric of Bathurst, New South Wales.

Lord Denbigh, speaking at a Conservative banquet at Rugby on Tuesday, said that the Pope, in a recent conversation, had expressed to him the most favourable opinion of England, and would assist her interests in Ireland and in the colonies; but to do that he must have a representative of England at the Vatican.

The municipal elections in England and Wales were held on Monday. In the majority of boroughs there were no contests. Where the elections were fought on political grounds there were many changes, the balance of gain being in favour of the Conservatives.

At the Court of Common Council of the City of London held yesterday, a communication was read from the Premier intimating her Majesty's intention of conferring on the Lord Mayor the distinction of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Socialist Democratic League, having received no reply to an *ultimatum* addressed to the City Commissioner of Police, have decided to carry out the procession of unemployed on Lord Mayor's Day. The Police Commissioner has issued a notice, forbidding any procession on that day other than the Lord Mayor's.

The Earl of Strafford died on Friday, aged 80 years. The deaths are also announced of the Rev. S. Hawtrey, formerly of Eton College, aged 79, and of the Right Rev. Dr. Bewick, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham.

Mr. David Smith, M.P., for Brighton, died suddenly on Wednesday.

Mr. J. Francis, a member of the company known as the Mohawk Minstrels, died suddenly last week in the hot room of a Turkish bath.

Patrick Judge, a fish hawker at Newcastle, was convicted on Saturday of the murder of his wife, and he was sentenced to death.

It has now been ascertained that the steamer Castleton, which left Cardiff just before the recent gales, foundered in Bideford Bay, and that the whole of the crew, 23 in number, were drowned.

The large steamship Persian Monarch ran on the rocks off Portland Breakwater on Friday last, and has not yet been got off.

A shed used for preparing fulminate of mercury for percussion caps was blown up on Tuesday at Kynoch's Works, Birmingham, and the man in charge was killed.

A blacksmith at Lytham on Tuesday murdered his wife and her sister, and then called in a police constable who arrested him.

Two lives were lost by colliery accidents yesterday, one at Wrexham and the other at Atherstone.

A man named Egan, residing in Montague-street, Bloomsbury, yesterday shot his wife and then killed himself. The woman is not expected to survive.

St. Paul's Church, Colwyn Bay, North Wales, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

A Birmingham cab driver, against whom a charge of running over a child was pending, committed suicide on Friday, by placing himself on the rails in front of an approaching train.

Mr. M. R. Kelly, a magistrate, was fired at and wounded on Saturday while driving home from attending a Quarter Sessions at Ennis.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act met at Armagh on Monday, but the farmers generally, acting on the advice of the National League, abstained from attending.

Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., addressing a meeting at Loughrea on Sunday, advised the tenants on Lord Clanricarde's estates to combine and refuse to pay any rent until terms acceptable to themselves were accepted by the landlord.

The petition against the return of Mr. Sexton, M.P., for West Belfast, has been dismissed with costs.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Gen. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Roy. (Ben.) Eng. Ret.; Major H. L. Gleig, Ben. Ret.; James Gibbs, Esq., C.S.I., C I.E., late Bo. C.S.; Major James Stillman; Hon. W. Stowry Law; Admiral Robert Kerr; the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey, M.A.; Dr. Bewick; Mr. R. Glover, J.P.; Alderman Smith, M.P.; Mr. W. Hays; Mr. James Watney; Lady Emily Cavendish.

THE Bulgarian Sobranje, or Parliament, was opened on Sunday at Tirnova. There was a full attendance of Deputies, who received with favour a brief address signed by the three Regents, M. Karaveloff not being present. General Kaulbars sent an *ultimatum* to the Government, demanding satisfaction for ill-treatment of Russian subjects. The Government replied asking for particulars, which the General declined to give, saying that the facts were known to the Government. In difference to the Russian demand, the Bulgarian Government has released on bail all the officers charged with complicity in the plot against Prince Alexander.

The St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* on Tuesday contained an article stating that Russian war ships had been sent to Varna on account of the oppression of Russian subjects, and that the demands of General Kaulbars on the Bulgarian Government had received the full approval of the Czar.

The German independent Press strongly denounce the conduct of General Kaulbars, but none seem to entertain any hope that the Bulgarians will be able to avoid complete submission on the Czar's will.

A Ministerial crisis has arisen in Servia on account of differences concerning the financial arrangements.

Sir W. White, the new British Ambassador at Constantinople, was received at a private audience on Tuesday by the Sultan after the formal reception. The Sultan's reply to the Ambassador's Address conveyed a cordial desire to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* speaks of the appointment of M. de Laboulaye as French Ambassador as one admirably calculated to strengthen the good relations between Russia and France.

The Anarchist organization in Vienna is believed to be more extensive and complete than had been believed at the time of the recent arrests. The police precautions adopted are very stringent, and it has been ascertained that the conspirators obtain their pamphlets from Paris and their weapons from London.

The Spanish Government has removed all the first sergeants of regiments to the Reserve. Those officers, being permanent, had possessed great influence, which in many instances they had employed to foment military revolts against the Government.

The Ghilzais, near Ghuznee, have risen against the authority of the Ameer, and have defeated an Afghan regiment. Troops are being sent against the rebels from Cabul and other places. A report has been received at Calcutta that a Durance regiment has been destroyed by the rebels.

A military expedition is about to start from Mandalay to the ruby mines at Mogout, and possession of the mines will be taken by force if necessary.

Mr. Henry George, the Socialist candidate, has been defeated in the contest for the Governorship of New York. The Socialist in Chicago have carried the elections of three Judges.

The autumn elections in the United States have been proceeding during the week, and have resulted in large Republican gains.

JOSEPH ARCH ON TORY LYING.

THE *East Anglian Daily Times* reports at considerable length a speech which Mr. Joseph Arch made the other night at Framlingham. The following extracts will be found interesting as an indication of Mr. Arch's present state of mind:—The Tories had humbugged the people too much, and it was time a stop was put to all the lying and misrepresentation at which they were such adepts. He was going to fight them with all his might, and he should never leave off teaching the agricultural labourers not to place their trust in them until he had travelled from John o'Groat's to Land's End. All the lies the Tories scraped up just prior to the last election, and which were poured into their ears, wanted denying, and he was glad the task fell partly on him to go about explaining matters. He was bound the Tories would remember him, but he was determined to strip them of their hypocrisy. He would tear the mask from their lying faces, and would skin them as they deserved to be skinned. Adverting to a statement made by Mr. Tyssen-Amherst during the recent elections, that the consequence of passing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill would be the flooding of the English agricultural labour market with Irish workmen, and that in fact from 20,000 to 30,000 Irish labourers had already arrived in this country, he said that this was an abominable statement on the part of a man who considered himself a gentleman, and he had no hesitation in calling him an infamous liar. He was astonished at the Chancellor of the Exchequer persisting in calling such men as Mr. Stevenson and himself Separatists. He did not want to speak uncharitably of the leader of the House of Commons; but Lord Randolph Churchill knew he was telling a mischievous and wicked lie when he addressed them by such a name; and if there was a man in the country who knew he was telling a lie, it was Lord Randolph Churchill. Under these circumstances, were they to rest content for this country to be governed by a liar? That was the point. Mr. Arch having been requested to produce a balance-sheet, he unfolded a sheet of paper, waved it above his head, and declared that he had brought the balance-sheet to confound his assailants. Flinging the paper on the reporters' table, Mr. Arch said, "There is your balance-sheet; let the reporters put it down." Now, he asked the humbugs, who had been running about belying him, to come on the platform and examine the balance-sheet. They must not think they had a gossamer to deal with when they tried to damn the honour of Joseph Arch. He stood there encased in a coat of mail with regard to the Labourers' Union, and no miserable lying Suffolk farmer could penetrate it. While the next speaker was addressing the meeting, a reporter was making some extracts from the balance-sheet, when Mr. Arch seized the paper and excitedly declared that the reporter was a dishonourable man to take such an advantage of him. The reporter replied that the paper was thrown on the table for the use of the reporters, and he was taking what extracts he required from it. Mr. Arch denounced the reporter, and the paper he represented in strong language, and caused great excitement in the meeting.

THE REV. H. R. HAWEIS AND THE CITY TEMPLE.

A LARGE congregation was present at St. James's Church, Marylebone, on Sunday, October 31, it being anticipated that the Rev. H. R. Haweis would explain the ground of the Bishop of London's inhibition to him to preach at the City Temple on Thursday. In the course of his sermon Mr. Haweis said that there was nothing illegal in Dr. Parker having asked him to preach in the City Temple, nor was there anything illegal in his having accepted the invitation. A dissenting place of worship was not a chapel at all. It was simply a room; and an episcopal clergyman was as a simple layman in such a building, and there was nothing that forbade a Church-of-England minister going into a room and uttering any number of words. Then, again, he had the matter of precedent on his side. He was proposing to do nothing more than had been done in the past by the Bishop of Liverpool, the Dean of Westminster, Canon Fremantle, and himself. It was announced throughout the whole land that he intended to preach at the City Temple, and yet the Bishop did not know anything about it till Dr. Parker wrote and apprised him of the fact, and then he merely replied to Dr. Parker and himself saying that he did not wish the sermon to be delivered, and that if it was delivered it would be without his sanction. The Bishop did not threaten to prosecute if he preached, and, indeed, he was even kind enough to say that he did not think he would do so; but in a second letter he stated that he had power to inhibit him from preaching in his diocese. He could not say what motive led the Bishop to forbid him to preach at the City Temple. The Bishop had, in a letter, pointed out that by so doing he would embitter the feeling which now existed between the different sects; but, in his opinion, the bitterness of feeling would have been still more provoked by his not availing himself of Dr. Parker's invitation.

THE WINDFALL TO A COOK.

SOME particulars are given respecting the report which was published a few days ago, that a cook in the service of the Reverend C. G. Lane, rector of Little Gaddesden, Herts, had come into a fortune of £300,000. The lucky person is a widow named Adcock, and she has been with Mr. Lane only about a year. The statement that she has received the money is premature; but there is, it is said, no reason to doubt that she will do so, and that probably in a few days. She has received assurances that her title is undisputed, and she has been accepted by the Court of Chancery as one of the heirs. Nor has the amount been overstated. The legacy is part of the proceeds of an estate in London of the value, it is said, of between two and three millions, which sum is to be divided among ten claimants. The estate belonged to Mrs. Adcock's grandfather, a gentleman named Atwell, and was originally very much larger; but in the lifetime of the testator some sixteen houses were given to one of the London hospitals. A singular circumstance is connected with the recovery of this property. Money deposited in Chancery lapses to the Crown in the event of no heirs turning up within a certain number of years, and is applied to the reduction of the National Debt; and in the present instance, the claim was lodged only two days before the expiry of the period. Since Mrs. Adcock received intimation of her fortune, she has left her situation, and is at present residing in London. Although she is about sixty years of age, it is said she has already received thirteen offers of marriage. The rectory has during the last few days been besieged with shoals of letters from persons soliciting donations for all sorts of charitable and other purposes; and, as Mrs. Adcock has left Little Gaddesden, the Reverend Mr. Lane would like it to be known that he has nothing whatever to do with the disposal of the money.

THE DUBLIN CERICAL SCANDALS.

THE ticket-of-leave man who, under the style of the "Reverend Dr. Keatinge," has been officiating as a clergyman in Dublin, was further examined in a police court in that city on Monday, Nov. 1, on the charge of obtaining money by fraud. Evidence was given by the Worcester and London police of several convictions against the prisoner. The secretary of the Priests' Protection Society in Dublin produced a remarkable letter from the prisoner, in which he narrated a long story of persecutions by the Church of Rome, which the prisoner said had driven him into the Church of England. The Society accordingly employed him and paid him at the rate of £100 a year. The prisoner was further remanded.

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MR. DADABHAI NOWROJEE ON INDIAN EXCHANGES.

THE *Daily News* publishes the following letter by Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee:—"To understand fully how India is seriously injured by the fall in exchange below 2s. per rupee, it is necessary to bear a few facts in mind. Were it not for these facts, it would be, as I have already explained in my former letters, of no material consequence to the Indian trade whether gold and silver settled down in the relation of 2s., or 1s., or 3s. per rupee. The peculiarity of the present position of India does not arise so much from economic as from political causes, and as long as these continue, no mere change in currency will avail. I cannot here enter into a discussion of these political causes. I confine myself to the facts as they exist at present. India has to remit about 17,000,000*l*. in gold value every year, not as trade exports, but as a remittance for which there is very little return in the shape of any imports of merchandise or treasure, except for Government stores. This remittance has to be made through the channel of trade exports, and gives a false appearance to the extent of the true trade of India. When exchange is 2s. per rupee, India has to send produce worth 17 crores (170 millions) of rupees. When exchange falls to, say, 1s. 4d. per rupee, India has to send half as much more produce to make up for the fall. This result is disastrous to British India. To realise fully the seriousness of the evil to *British* Indian subjects it is necessary to consider the nature and extent of their true trade reports. I take the exports of all India as 83 crores (830 millions) of rupees for last year. But of these exports a portion belong to the Native States. I take the figures roughly, as there are no official figures to be guided by. The population of the Native States is about 22 per cent. of the whole population of India. At this percentage, and deducting 70 lacs of tribute which they pay to British India, their portion of the exports will be about 17 crores. The exports of the European producers in India of coffee, tea, &c., may be roughly put down at 70 crores. Some portion of the exports belongs to their parts of Asia, which I do not take into account. The remittances for home charges take up, say, about 25 crores; and private remittances of Europeans (official and non-official) may be roughly taken as 10 crores. A further portion of the exports is for getting back goods suitable for the consumption of Europeans only. This may be roughly taken as one crore. Deducting these various items from the exports of India, there remain only about 20 crores of rupees' worth, which are the true trade exports of British Indian subjects. Taking even 25 crores, to be quite on the safe side, there is hardly 2s. worth of exports per head per annum. With the above analysis of the exports of India it is necessary to mention a few other facts. Lord Lawrence said in 1864 that the mass of the population enjoyed only a scanty subsistence. In 1873 he repeated this opinion—that the mass of the people were 'miserably poor.' The late Finance Minister (Sir E. Baring) and the present Minister (Sir A. Colvin) have similary declared the tax-paying community as exceedingly poor.

"Bearing all these facts in mind, the present situation is this: The 'miserably poor' people, in addition to having to remit produce worth 170 millions of rupees at 2s. per rupee for home charges, have to remit another 80 millions or so worth more to make up the fall in exchange. This to be done from 'scanty subsistence' may well appal our British rulers, as disastrous to the people and dangerous to the rulers. No wonder, then, that the Government of India express anxiety and embarrassment in their letter of 2nd February last: 'This state of affairs would be an evil of the greatest magnitude in any country in the world; in a country such as India, it is pregnant with danger.' But the Secretary of State for India probes the whole evil and points out its true cause in the following significant words: 'Till this cause, is fairly faced and removed, there can be no hope for India.' The letter of the Secretary of State for India to the Treasury, of 26th January last, says:—

"'The position of India in relation to taxation and the sources of public revenue is very peculiar. . . . but likewise *from the character of the government, which is in the hands of foreigners, who hold all the principal administrative offices and form so large a part of the army*. The impatience of taxation which would have to be borne wholly as a consequence of the foreign rule imposed on the country, and virtually to meet additions to charges arising outside the country, would constitute a political danger the real magnitude of which, it is to be feared, is not at all appreciated by persons who have no knowledge of or concern in the government of India, but which those responsible for that government have long regarded as of the most serious order.' (The italics are mine.)

"It is a matter of great congratulation for India that there is now the declaration and confirmation of the highest authority that the root of all Indian difficulty is 'the character of the government, which is in the hands of foreigners, who hold all the principal administrative offices and form so large a part of the army.' The first most vital question, therefore, to be faced by the Government and the Silver Commission is this 'peculiar position' of India. When this difficulty or evil is removed, fall in silver would not be of any consequence beyond the ordinary risks of international trade, and the whole Indian difficulty will disappear, with benefit and blessing both to England and India. Some Anglo-Indians urge that they should be paid on the basis of 2s. per rupee. I sympathise with them for any loss that is caused to them. But if rightly considered, though in their remittances they get less gold, that gold is of higher purchasing power. Excepting for any fixed liabilities in gold, there is no loss to them. If a contract is made, it should, no doubt, be faithfully performed. But this is a simple fact that every Englishman going to India knows very well that the services are paid in rupees, no matter whether the rupee is 2s., or more or less; that he has never declined to received the rupee when it was above 2s., and that if by some new discovery the rupee became worth 2s. 6d. or 3s. he will still receive and insist on receiving his rupee. In all cases, therefore, in which pay or pension has been hitherto always paid in rupee, it is idle and unjust now to claim to be paid in gold or at 2s. In addition to this equitable side of the question there is the moral one that the 'miserably poor' people cannot bear the additional burden. These gentlemen afford to lose something, even if they did really lose so; but to the wretched British Indian taxpayers it will be sheer cruelty. If these gentlemen would ponder over the words of the Secretary of State, they would see that, at bottom (though no blame to them, but to the character of the government') they themselves are the cause of the Indian troubles.

"To sum up—1. Fall or rise in exhange does not matter much in international trade, beyond introducing one more element of chances of profit or loss during the currency of any transaction. 2. When the relation of gold and silver is settled, subject only to the ordinary fluctuations of trade, it will be of no consequence whether a rupee is 2s., or 1s., or 3s. 3. Any other silver-using country which is not peculiarly politically situated like India by 'the character of its government" will not be affected by any evil similar to that of British India by the fall in silver. 4. The real and lasting remedy for all British India's evils does not lie in any artificial devices or manipulation of the currency, but in removing the true causes to a proper extent, and then no question either of 'extreme poverty' or troubles from fall in silver, or any evil or fear of political dangers of any magnitude to the British rule will ever arise, but both England and India will be benfited and blessed."

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN NAVIES.

RECENT attempts in England to represent the English navy as inferior to the French have (the Paris correspondent of the *Times* states) created both amazement and amusement there. A writer in the *Debats*, after a detailed comparison, says:—"Our ironclad fleet will infallibly be overwhelmed by the out-of-all-proportion superiority in number of the English ironclads. Whatever we may attempt, this disproportion can only be aggravated. The ironclad rivalry will not facilitate the dealing of an appreciable blow to England, and it ruins our navy both in material and men. England can only be struck at in her trade. These attacks can be certainly made only by a fleet of the fastest cruisers and by a fleet of torpedo and anti-torpedo vessels for the Mediterranean, the Channel, and certain narrow seas. We possess just one cruiser making seventeen knots. When we have three, the English will have sixteen. This position places France in such a state of naval inferiority that her foreign policy must inevitably feel it."

The new German naval budget is accompanied by a memorandum representing the necessity of increasing the number of torpedo-boats, and of protecting the mouths of large rivers in war time by small vessels. It also states that it has been proposed, on the completion of the canal between the Baltic and the North Sea, to place six ironclad gun-boats on the Elbe, four others being distributed, at other points for the defence of the coast. For this purpose the personnel of the navy will have to be increased during the next five years at the rate of about 300 men and fifteen officers annually, and during the same period an annual sum of about 2,800,000 marks will have to be appropriated for the building of six ironclad vessels. The sum required in future for maintaining in an effective condition the present strength of the German navy is estimated at not less than 10 million marks per annum.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, Londo

RUSSIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard* who has been travelling in Russia gives an account of the impressions he received in the course of conversation with some of the people. He says:—

In conversation with many well-informed and strongly patriotic Russians, I was surprised to find that the traditional Anglophobia is by no means their favourite enmity. "We do not like the English in the abstract," they would say; "we cannot abide your 'spirited foreign policy', but there is a nation we dislike infinitely more than the English, and that is the German." The reasons for this aversion are obvious enough to any one who has followed the history of Russia, and watched the influence of Germans in her government and commerce; but I doubt whether the vehemence of this hatred is at all realized in England. "When we are going to war?" was often a playful question put to me; to which the only possible answer was, "As soon as you like." But when the conversation became serious, the Russians would frankly state that they wanted nothing so little as a war with England; what they looked forward to with eager confidence was a struggle with Germany. "We may tease you a little on the Afghan frontier," they would say, "just to keep you occupied and prevent your meddling with us too much in Europe; but we do not want India—or rather, to be candid, we know we cannot get it: what we do want is to establish our military supremacy in Europe as a step towards Constantinople. We must have the Bosphorous; nothing can keep us out of Constantinople. though we may not enter it for years and years to come; but some day we shall be there." And they would ask me, "If you reverse our situations, and suppose the English in Russia, would not you determine to win for yourselves the Capital on the Golden Horn?" "We should have had it two centuries ago," was my reply; and no one who has travelled though Russia can fail to see that from a Russian point of view Constantinople is the necessary goal of their ambition and the essential condition of commercial prosperity—more than that, the one thing needful to Europeanize Russia. I am anxious to impress upon English readers that the Russians regard the weakening of Germany as the first step towards the consummation of this hope. War with England they do not want, though they profess to doubt whether, in the event of such a war, we could find any weak point to assail in their coasts; and they altogether refuse to believe that we should venture to land any army in Russian territory. No, their one idea is a struggle for military supremacy with Germany and the eventaul occupation of Constantinople.

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRISH HISTORY.

MR. GLADSTONE has addressed the following letter to the editor of *Blackwood* with reference to the article by Lord Brabourne in the November number of that magazine:—

"Hawarden Castle, Chester, Oct. 30.

"Mr. Gladstone again thanks the editor of *Blackwood* for sending him an early copy. Lord Brabourne has done him great honour in associating a second article with his brief letter, which on two points made approximation to the former article, and which offered no argument against it on any other point. As Lord Brabourne seems anxious to extend the field of his historic study, Mr. Gladstone ventures to recommend his making himself acquainted with the contentions of his opponents. He seems to be unaware that historical dependence on the Crown, even the Crown of the *Dominus Hiberniæ*, was as strongly asserted by Dean Swift, for example, as dependence on the English Parliament was denied; and that the Parliament of the Pale grew into the Parliament of the nation, and would have obtained ninety years ago a worthy constitution had it not been prevented by the British Government. Lord Brabourne will render good service to the cause he has espoused, and will discharge the duty he has acknowledged, if he can confute the assertions of Mr. Burke respecting the Grattan Parliament, and perhaps even more if he can perform the same office for the terrible proofs and citations contained in the memoir of Mr. O'Connell, published in 1843, which go to show, taken with what followed 1660, that the relations of England to Ireland have as a whole perhaps been more profoundly disgraced by cruelty and by fraud than those between any other nations in the entire history of Christendom. Personal motive Mr. Gladstone is not aware of having imputed either to the living or the dead, and at the outset of this controversy he strove to avoid all recriminatory matter; but the course which it has since taken seems to him to require that the whole truth should be steadily made known and pressed upon the minds of the people of England."

THE SULTAN AND SIR WILLIAM WHITE.

THE audience at which the Sultan received Sir William White, the new English Ambassador, took place at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon., Nov. 2. On the arrival of the new British Ambassador at Yildiz, he was received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Munir Pasha, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, who at once introduced him to the Sultan, his Majesty being surrounded by all his principal civil and military functionaries. Sir William White addressed the Sultan in the following terms:—

"Her Majesty, desirous of maintaining good relations with your Imperial Majesty, has appointed me Ambassador Extraordinary *ad interim* at your Court, and I have the honour to place in the hands of your Imperial Majesty my credentials. The favourable reception I formerly had the honour to experience at the hands of your Majesty when I was fortunate enough to be accredited to your Court, leads me to hope that my efforts will have the happy result of still further increasing the traditional friendship and good understanding which have ever existed between the two empires. Her Majesty, my august Sovereign, has charged me to assure your Imperial Majesty of her wishes for the happiness and prolongation of the life of your Imperial Majesty, for the prosperous duration of your reign, and for the welfare of your empire."

The Sultan replied that he thoroughly appreciated the good intentions and the sentiments of friendship and goodwill expressed in reference to him by the Queen. He hastened to reply with the same sentiments in respect to the Queen, his old friend and ally. The Sultan fully expressed the satisfaction which he felt in again seeing Sir William White at Constantinople, accredited to him in his capacity of Ambassador for the Queen, and the high qualities of whom he had already had occasion to appreciate. His Majesty concluded by saying that neither he nor his Government would spare any effort in order to facilitate the accomplishment of the task undertaken by Sir William, whose object was to unite closer the traditional bonds which united the two empires. The formal audience was followed by a private interview, which lasted more than half an hour, and was characterized by great cordiality. Munir Pasha and Sir Alfred Sandison were present.

ANARCHISTS IN AUSTRIA.

PARTICULARS which have become known in Vienna of the Anarchist organization in Austria show that it is more extensive and powerful than might be supposed from the facts that have become known hitherto. It is similar to that existing in foreign countries the whole body of Anarchists being split up into sub-divisions of four persons only, who know nothing of the members of other such groups. For this reason the police do not gain much by arrests, because the prime movers are likely to remain unknown, all attempts to break through the ring of secrecy having proved fruitless. In fact, even since the late arrests the police have alighted on traces of fresh and very dangerous plots with regard to which, however, the profoundest silence is observed. The Anarchists procure their pamphlets and all printed matter from Paris, and all arms and instruments from London. It has been remarked that about two-thirds of the hitherto detected Anarchists, are Slavs, and especially Czechs. Lately a Tyrolean was found among them, and Tyrol is considered the most ultra-Catholic province of Austria. The chief police station at Vienna is carefully guarded. In the underground rooms, and at all the entrances, men are always posted whose duty it is to see that no suspicious person passes them.

PASTEUR'S TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

THE last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences was rendered unusually interesting by the reading of a paper on his treatment against hydrophobia by M. Pasteur, who said that up to the present time 2,490 persons had been inoculated by him and his assistants against hydrophobia. Eighty were Englishmen, 52 Austrians or Hungarians, 9 Germans, 57 Belgians, 107 Spaniards, 10 Greeks, 14 Dutch, 165 Italians, 25 Portuguese, 191 Russians, 2 Anglo-Indians, 22 Roumanians, 7 Turks, 2 Swiss, 18 Americans, 3 Brazilians, and 1,726 French and Algerians. Confining himself to the 1,726 Frenchmen, M. Pasteur said the inoculation had proved ineffectual in ten cases, six of which were children, one a woman of seventy years of age, and one a man of eighteen. In studying the cases of those who had succumbed, M. Pasteur has come to the conclusion that for deep wounds his treatment was insufficient. He has modified his treatment by making it at once more rapid and more active for all cases, and yet more rapid and more energetic in cases of deep bites, especially for bites on uncovered parts of the body, such as the face and hands. This new method of vaccination, which has been followed for the last six months, has been productive of very favourable results.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTION FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES has thought it advisable to request a number of public men to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of assisting in framing a scheme upon which to found the proposed Imperial Institution for the Colonies and India. Such body will confer with the official Colonial representatives, and will endeavour to lay down lines for the constitution of the Institution which shall be acceptable to the Queen's subjects at home and abroad. The labours of the committee will be confined to action of a preliminary character, and it is not intended that the committee should be regarded as representing the governing body of the Institution when established. The following are those to whom the request to form such committee has been made:—The Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Herschell, Lord Rothschild, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, M.P.; the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir Henry Holland, G.C.M.G., M.P.; the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.; the President of the Royal Academy (Sir F. Leighton), the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.; Colonel Sir Owen Burne, K.C.S.I.; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, the Governor of the Bank of England (Mr. J. B. Currie), the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom (Sir Bernhard Samuelson, M.P.), the President of the London Chamber of Commerce (Mr. J. H. Tritton), Mr. Nevile Lubbock (representing the Royal Colonial Institute), and Mr. H. Broadhurst, M.P.

The *Times* writes:—"We heartily congratulate the Prince of Wales on the very judicious step he has taken in relation to the proposal for commemorating the Queen's Jubilee by the foundation of an Imperial Institute. As we announce elsewhere, his Royal Highness has thought it advisable to request a number of public men to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of assisting in framing a scheme upon which to found the proposed Institute. This provisional body will confer with the official representatives of the Colonies, and will endeavour to lay down lines for the permanent constitution of the Institute which shall be acceptable to her Majesty's subjects at home and abroad. The formation of a permanent governing body for the new institution will be undertaken at a later stage, when the present committee, which is only preliminary and provisional, has elaborated a scheme and secured the approval and support of public opinion for it. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. We give elsewhere a list of the public men whom his Royal Highness has invited to join the committee. It will be seen that it is eminently a working and business-like body, and that it is broadly representative in character. The purely ornamental element is conspicuous by its absence. It may be doubted, perhaps, whether Scotland and Ireland will consider themselves sufficiently represented, the one by Sir Lyon Playfair, and the other by an ex-Lord-Lieutenant; but it will be very easy to add a few more names, and with this possible exception the committee is just what it should be. It is peculiarly qualified to render the Prince of Wales effective and invaluable assistance in what will probably prove the most difficult part of the great work he has undertaken. The idea of an Imperial Institute is, as we have repeatedly acknowledged, an admirable one; but its realization demands great judgment and careful deliberation. It is not desirable that the burden and responsibility should rest exclusively on the Heir Apparent. His initiative and superintendence are indispensable and will be invaluable. But it is equally indispensable that public opinion, both at home and in the Colonies, should heartily second his endeavours. In order to secure this co-operation no better expedient could be devised than the appointment of such a representative committee as the Prince of Wales has now summoned to his assistance. Its appointment and its composition are a strong guarantee for the ultimate success of the scheme.

"We can congratulate his Royal Highness all the more sincerely on the step he has now so opportunely taken, because we have not hesitated to point out the risk which the scheme for an Imperial Institute ran of miscarriage so long as it was allowed to remain merely *in nubibus*. At home and abroad the original proposal met with a ready acceptance. It was admitted on all hands that an Imperial Institute, properly constituted, would be a good thing in itself and a very appropriate memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. But having very speedily reached that point, public opinion found itself at fault. Men began to ask themselves what manner of thing the Imperial Institute was to be, and were unable to answer the question. Some could not rise above a conception founded on the precedents and associations of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and this conception found little favour either in the Colonies or in the centres of business and commerce at home. Other conceptions commended themselves to other minds, but, on the whole, the scheme appeared to be too indefinite and too indeterminate to elicit a hearty and sustained support from public opinion. That was a very critical stage of the undertaking, but is now happily surmounted. It will be the business of the Committtee to examine carefully and, so far as is possible, to harmonize such conflicting views and schemes as may seem *prima facie* to deserve serious consideration. They must guide and instruct public opinion, but they must not attempt to dictate to it. The foundation of an Imperial Institute worthy of the Empire and the occasion is necessarily a serious undertaking. It is no ephemeral or holiday affair. The Institute should be a symbol of unity and permanence, of great aims, great endeavours, and great achievements, and it ought to embody in its consititution and its material presentment something of that Imperial grandeur which it is its primary object to commemorate. It will be for the committee to devise an adequate and practical scheme for giving substance to this conception. There are many difficulties still to be overcome. It will perhaps be found that the Colonies want one kind of institution, and the London Chamber of Commerce, to take a single example, another; and to harmonize these several aspirations will not be easy, and may not, after all, be possible. But we are convinced that the appointment of such a committee as the Prince of Wales has now summoned to his assistance is the only effectual way of surmounting these and other difficulties. The question of site, again, is a preliminary difficulty of no slight magnitude. It will probably be determined in the main by considerations of cost. Even for such an object as the foundation of an Imperial Institute and the commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee there is a limit to the contributions to be looked for. On the other hand, the general scheme of the Institute will probably be found to grow as soon as it is practically taken in hand. It will, therefore, require a site of great extent, and the cost of such a site in or near the centre of London would probably run into hundreds of thousands. We have, as we have already shown, no partiality for the South Kensington site. But it is at least recommended by her Majesty's known preference—a consideration of primary importance in an undertaking designed to do her honour—and the consideration of cost is also unquestionably in its favour. If a more central site, equally acceptable to her Majesty, could be found, and, being found, could be purchased without impoverishing the Institute, so much the better. But though we cannot doubt that the Prince of Wales and his committee will do all that can be done, we must not expect them to work miracles."

COLOSSAL STATUES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON, writing to the *Daily News* to challenge a statement in that paper as to the Bartholdi statue at New York being the largest of all known statues, says:—"A much higher statue exists, and has long existed, in Afghanistan. The little knowledge which has been obtained of this statue, or statues—for there are more than one—has been hitherto confined generally to a few Indian archæologists; but we are now indebted to the Afghan Boundary Commission—and more particularly to Captain the Honourable M. G. Talbot, R.E., of the Survey Department, and Captain Maitland, of the Political Department—for much more complete information than we have yet received. These statues are on the principal road between Cabul and Balkh, at a locality known as Bamian. At that place the road passes through valleys, with high scarped cliffs of conglomerate. Probably about the early centuries of the Christian era the Buddhists excavated numerous caves, as monasteries for themselves, in the rock of these valleys. These ancient excavations still exist, and can be counted by thousands. In addition to these, a number of statues of Buddha were cut out of the solid rock. Two at least are still standing, and the largest was measured by Captain Talbot with the theodolite; so that we now know the height to at least a few inches. The measurement gave it as 173ft. high; that is rather more by a few inches than the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square, and nearly 70ft. higher than the New York figure. This figure of Buddha is the real *Great Eastern* of statues. The celebrated Memnon statues of Egypt would only come up to the knee of this mighty ikon. At Bamian there is another figure of Buddha, 120ft. high. These are erect standing figures; there is also a sitting figure about 30ft. high. There are the remains of other two figures, but they are in a ruinous condition—one of them is esti-mated to have been about 50ft. or 60ft. These statues were originally, we know, either gilt or covered with metal."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

THE public telegrams received since Saturday which we have not already noticed report some slight movements in General Produce, but not specially affecting Bombay, and have we have had generally a very quiet tone in business during the day.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 12,17,225
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,, 2,51,101
Other Deposits	Inc.	,, 10,63,215
Government Securities	Inc.	,, 6,74,810
Loans	Dec.	,, 805 438
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 36,415
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,, 77,314
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,, 20,79,991

These figures show a very material addition to the strength of the Bank, nearly the whole of the increase in the Cash Balance being due to the falling off in the trade demand. For the time of year the market now occupies a very strong position, and although the directors may object to making any further reduction in their official rate of discount to-morrow, there can be no doubt that the market is already discounting it, loans at 2½ per cent. being easily obtainable to-day on Government Paper.

EXCHANGE opened showing a slightly quieter feeling than at the close on Saturday with a decline of 1-32d., and on the strength of the very favourable Bank of Bombay return a further reduction seemed at one time by no means improbable. The steadiness evinced by Calcutta advices however more particularly for future delivery acted as a counterbalance to the easier tendency locally, and at the close we quote the following rates for ready paper:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 6 7-32d.	,,
France ,, ,,	1·92½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been decidedly firmer, the easiness in Money inducing a more active demand. Fours have improved to Rs. 97⅞ and Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 101½ to ½, buyers at the former, sellers at the latter price.

SHARES are slightly better in tone. In Spinning and Weaving mills we notice an improvement of Rs. 5 in Hindustan and Sooderdass, Rs. 10 in Framjee Petit and Khatao Muckonjee. Mofussil Press shares are again slightly firmer at Rs. 397½. Bombay Ice Co. have improved to Rs. 112. Bombay-Burma Trading have recovered to Rs. 2,425.

COTTON to-day has evinced a slightly firmer tone with a trifle more doing. Fully Good Khamgaum for December has changed hands at Rs. 183, Good at Rs. 174, Good Broach for March at Rs. 204 per candy. Natives have a report about that the Mowa crop is not looking so well owing to the recent unseasonably hot weather, but in the face of the Chamber of Commerce telegraphic reports issued to-day, we should not be inclined to attach the least importance to this. Probably Mowa has been selected to talk about as it is one of the few districts not reported upon by the Chamber's Agents.

WHEAT is quiet, and for ready parcels of Soft descriptions ½ anna per cwt lower. Forward, business still hangs fire.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,719	bales.
Wheat	50,249	cwt.
Linseed	8,380	,,
Rapeseed	3,526	,,
Gingelly seed	11,507	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged. One of the Hall Line steamers is offering to book Wheat for Liverpool at 12s. 6d., and a steamer has been fixed for timber one port to Bombay at Rs. 12 per ton.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following is the weekly report of the *Liverpool Daily Post* on the Cotton market, the day last mail left:—

To-day December-January delivery is selling at 15 points below spot against only 2 points last year, 1 point in 1884, and 6 points in 1883; while May-June delivery is selling at a *discount* of 7 as compared with spot against a *premium* of 14 points last year, 19 points in 1884, and 6 points in 1883. No wonder, therefore, that spinners buy only to supply immediate wants. It would be surprising if they did otherwise. The price of futures is a standing advertisement of a forthcoming decline in prices. Tha mystery is how importers, who hedge their purchases in America by sales of futures here, are going to secure a profit for the season. So long as futures give way more than spots they may make a little profit, but this has not been the course of things during the past week or so; and what will happen if futures advance more than spots, which they are certain to do sometime this season? The present want of confidence is due to the suspicion that the American crop is larger than the current estimates, which are if anything smaller than they were a week or two back, many American authorities having reduced their forecasts. The market refuses to be influenced, however, until the receipt of the Bureau estimate, due next week. We stated last week that spinners this week would have to operate more freely (owing to the exhaustion of the mill stocks), and they have.

Employers of labour in India may be interested in the following account of what is done in Germany:—

HOURS OF LABUR IN GERMANY.—The reports of the German Inspectors of Factories for 1885, which have just been issued, afford interesting information upon a number of industrial questions, and, amongst others, on that of hours of labour. Classifying the returns, it is found that most manufactories work ten or eleven hours daily (there being at least six full days in the week), those working ten hours forming a large majority. Overtime is not reckoned in this time. With overtime, workmen are employed in the Dusseldorf district at times. 36 and 48 hours, though they are supposed to be at liberty of leave after 24 hours' work. The reports give the following as the usual hours of work in the districts named:—Dusseldorf, 11 to 12 hours: boilermen, 12 to 13, and "not seldom" 24 hours; Madgeburg, a third of the industrial establishments 11½ to 12 hours, and another third more than 12 hours; Hanover, 10 hours; Schleswig-Holstein, 11 hours: Hesse-Nassau, 11 hours in the country, and 10 hours in the towns: Arnsberg, 11 hours; Minden-Munster, 11 hours; Cologne-Coblenz, 12 hours; Bavaria, 11 to 12 hours; Planen, 12 hours. Of cotton-spinning works, those in the Potsdam and Frankfort-on-Order district work 12 hours in winter, and 14 in summer (or 72 and 84 hours respectively in the week), while at Dusseldorf 13 and 14 hours are the usual thing, and at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the cloth branch, 11 and 12 hours. It is shown that small branches of industry have, as a rule, longer hours than the large ones. Thus corn mills and bakeries have from 12 to 17 hours a day, and from 74 to 77 hours per week seems the general thing. In Hesse-Nassau, the hours of work number 14 and 16. In the Dusseldorf iron and steel wire trade, even apprentices are often employed 14 and 16 hours daily. The Furth glass polishers "are six days in the week at the works without interruption, and only on Sundays get a proper sleep." The rule is, to rest a couple of hours in the afternoon, for which purpose "a bench or a dirty straw sack in a corner of the workshop is used." The nailmakers and wiredrawers of the Feldberg villages, the potters of the Westerwald, &c. begin work in summer "as soon as it is light"—that is, at four or five—and in winter at six, and continue till eight at night.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,040
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	110
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,470
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 80	1,675
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	40[illegible]
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,060	250	250	Rs. 10	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	397½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	575
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1.000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	875
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	760
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	880
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	9
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	50	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	905
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 25	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,360
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	50	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1200
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,515
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	850
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	565
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	875
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1.00	Rs. 30	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	785

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	165
	750	200	150		115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	111
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	14
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,425
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	610
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	..	6 p.ct.	101¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	75
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	18½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26¼	322
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	92
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	300
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 8	101
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	—	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	7¼xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 ct	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		197½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th November, as compared with the statement of the 13th November:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 13. Rs.	Nov. 20. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,64,255	57,81,480
do. do. at Branches	13,26,144	10,75,043
Other Deposits	2,16,26,580	2,26,89,795
Post Bills	25,077	24,111
Cash Credits undrawn	13,39,846	12,96,130
	4,13,81,902	4,33,66,559
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	38,04,262	44,79,072
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	30,02,017	29,96,787
Loans, on Security of do.	48,76,121	40,70,683
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,256	2,768
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,73,92,653	1,73,56,238
Stamps	33,039	33,152
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,77,588		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	.....	......
Cash Balances with Correspondence	7,64,422	8,41,736
Cash and Currency Notes	1,12,03,544	1,32,83,585
	4,13,81,902	4,33,66,559

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(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot ng. etter than to take them to an oculist while they are younc We would offer the same advice on the first appearaice of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
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Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENISI'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—Oct 23, at The Cottage, Aigburth, near Liverpool, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal (D C O) Lancers, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—Oct 20, the wife of Colonel Sir John Campbell, Bart, C B, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MACSWINEY—Oct 2?, at 61, Victoria-road, Aldershot, the wife of Surgeon-Major E V MacSwiney, M D Madras Staff, of a son.

SMALLEY—Oct 22, at 74, Talbot-road, W. the wife of Colonel H Smalley, R E, of a daughter.

ST JOHN—Oct 20, at 3, York-terrace, New Brompton, Kent, the wife of C W R St John, Lieut, R E, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEYNE—HOWARD—Oct 26, at the Oratory, Brompton, Cecil Howard Alleyne, of Fort Meade, Florida, U S A, eldest son of the late Captain M'Geachy Alleyne, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Amy Violet, daughter of Mrs. Howard, of 95, Elm Park-gardens, S W.

BRIND—LUND—Oct 23, at St Michael's Church, Stoke-Devonport, Edward Agincourt Brind, Major, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers (late 88th Regiment) third son of General Sir James Brind, G C B, Royal Artillery, of Highfield, St Leonards, to Florence, third daughter of the late Henry Lund, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and 9, Victoria-square, Clifton.

BURNAND—GROOME—Oct 21, at St George's Church, Hanover-square, Lieut-Colonel N Burnand (late Coldstream Guards) to Harriet Jane Groome, second daughter of the late Charles Groome, of Worthing.

HARRIS—LUND—Oct 16, at the parish church, St Budeaux, near Devonport, Claudius Shirley Harris, Esq., Scots Greys, only son of the late Captain C R W Frith Harris, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Edith, second daughter of the late Henry Lund, Esq., of Lincoln's inn and 9, Victoria-square, Clifton.

PERRY—FLYNN—Oct 26, at St Peter's Catholic Church, Woolwich, Allan Perry, Surgeon, Medical Staff, to Agnes Lucinda, second daughter of Lieut-Colonel Flynn, Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance.

DEATHS.

BARROW—Oct 7, at 37, West Cromwell-road, South Kensington, General C M Barrow, C B, Bombay Staff Corps.

HARMAN—Oct 23, at Hythe, of typhoid fever, Laurence William, only son of Colonel King Harman, M P, aged 22.

LAUGHTON—Oct 23, at Roseneath, Herne Bay, Richard Laughton, late H E I C S, aged 82.

MAUDE—Oct 23 at 46, Onslow-square, SW, Captain the Hon, Francis Maude, R N, aged 88.

OGILVIE—Oct 4, at Marseilles, on his way to England, from the effects of sunstroke, James Loch Ogilvie, Bengal Police, eldest son of the late Colonel J S Ogilvie, B C S, aged 32.

TWEEDIE—Oct 24, at The Hayes, Northiam, Sussex, Frances, daughter of the late Captain Tweedie, R A, of Rawlinson, Kent.

WOGAN BROWNE—Oct 22, at 1, Russell-place, Dublin, of diphtheria, Beatrice Judith, the infant daughter of Captain Wogan Browne, 3rd Hussars.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1886.

THE arrival of the Commander-in-Chief at Mandalay at the end of last week marks the commencement of a new stage in the operations in Burma. The public, perhaps without adequate reason, will look for new measures now that a new man has assumed charge; but they can scarcely count upon greater energy being shown by Sir Frederick Roberts than his lamented predecessor would have exhibited, nor need they expect any essential departure from his plans. The superseding of General White by Sir Herbert Macpherson, and the despatch of Sir Frederick Roberts in succession to that distinguished soldier, have been personal changes, the bearing of which upon the policy of the Government in Burma and even upon the scope and methods of the campaign it would be easy to exaggerate. There has been a continuity of plan and purpose notwithstanding some conspicuous changes in personality the existence of which has not been on all hands recognized. As far back as the 16th of July—as we learn from a despatch included in the recently issued Burma Blue-Book—the Government of India informed the Secretary of State that "the measures undertaken and proposed follow certain general lines of military policy, based on the nature of the theatre of operations and the character of the opposition in existence, which are interwoven with the measures required for the pacification of the country and the establishment of the civil administration. From these general lines of policy we have no present intention of departing; but as in all operations under circumstances similar to those with which we have to deal, the situation can never remain long unchanged, and the details to carry out the general plan must vary from time to time, we have, as stated above, considered it advisable, for the satisfaction of her Majesty's Government, to call upon the local military and civil authorities to report fully on the subject." In the interval that has elapsed some important incidents have occurred, but there has been a close adherence to lines laid down much earlier in the year, and there has been no essential departure from the plans which General White was carrying out when, mainly for reasons of military administration, it was thought necessary to place Sir Herbert Macpherson in supreme command. Thus, for example, when Sir Frederick Roberts a few week ago brought to the notice of the authorities the methods adopted by Hoche for putting down in La Vendée an insurrection in many respects similar to that in Burma, he was virtually commending a plan of operations which had already been followed, not without success. This is described in the published despatch from which we have already quoted as enclosing districts by posts, and as employing moveable columns to strike rapidly at any hostile bodies whose position could be ascertained. It has been an essential feature of the plan of operations to avoid isolated efforts in outlying districts. This principle, unhappily, was departed from in one instance, and the mishap at Tummoo was the result. But the dominant idea of the campaign has, in the main, been closely adhered to, and when the operations come to be regarded as a whole, it will be seen that the results, though disappointing in the tardiness with which they are being gathered in, are far from unsatisfactory. The dacoits in at least three districts—those of Ningyan, Yamethen, and Minbu—still hold a strong position, but in the remaining eleven the British power is becoming consolidated, and it may at least be said that we have obtained a mastery of them not less, and probably greater, than that which Theebaw enjoyed. The results have not in all respects satisfied public expectations. But if we compare them with the outcome of our operations in South Africa, on the Nile, or on the Red Sea littoral, we think it will be admitted that the Government of India have achieved more for a given outlay in men and resources than has accrued to us in most recent campaigns. Burma has not cost more than the Eastern Soudan has cost us. And yet how great in the difference between the results achieved.

There is, in truth, no sufficient reason, in a broad view of the situation, for the suggestion that has been so freely made that the record of our proceedings in Burma is a record of remedies hurriedly adopted, without plan and precience, for early errors. Our own view of the matter, which has been frankly put more than once, has always been that whether annexation was the wiser or the unwiser course no adequate reason has been given for the limitations which were placed upon our purposes in the beginning. General Prendergast went to Mandalay with instructions to dethrone Theebaw, and to hold the line of the Irrawadi. The force that he took with him was large enough for that object, but it was not large enough, it was not appropriately constituted, for the much greater purpose to which the Government committed itself after the Viceroy's visit to Mandalay. We have all become wiser after the event, but it will be well frankly to admit that until Lord Dufferin went to the spot the Government of India had much to learn as to the local conditions of the problem that they had taken in hand. At this time last year, for instance, it was the accepted belief that there was no need for cavalry in military operations in Burma, and hence scarcely more than three hundred cavalry accompanied General Prendergast's force. There is nothing that is now more clear than that cavalry must form an important—perhaps the most important—arm in any force that is destined to make its presence felt in the country. It is this earlier stage in our intervention in the country, indeed, that most plainly needs an apology. The too narrow limitations which were placed upon our aims in the beginning had much—had everything—in fact, to do with the growth of our later difficulties. Because General Prendergast had assigned to him as his primary duty, not the subjugation of the country, but the occupation of the capital and the capture of the king, he doubtless felt under the necessity of hurrying on to Mandalay, regardless of the presence of the Burmese troops a few miles below the capital. When he had accomplished the great object of the expedition it was too late to turn back and deal with Theebaw's army. They had disbanded of their own accord and had disappeared in the jungle, reappearing later in the new and more embarrassing guise of dacoits, or of mercenaries fighting under the banners of the numerous pretenders who have come into the field. The period of tranquillity which set in after the king's capture lulled the anxieties of a good many very competent observers on the spot. But there is no obvious warrant for the belief that any misconception on the subject prevailed in the highest quarters after the Viceroy had investigated matters on the spot. Nor is there, so far as is known, any warrant for thinking that the authorities in Burma were in any way stinted in supplies of either money or troops. It has always been understood, in fact, that such importunity as there has been, has been on the side not of the local authorities in asking for additional resources, but on the part of the Government of India in pressing them upon them. In one of the papers that has arrived by this week's mail it is stated that Lord Dufferin is sanguine as to an early termination of our difficulties. However this may be, and however confident the Viceroy may have been as to the ultimate success of the operations, he certainly did not give to people who were in Burma last February the impression that he counted too confidently upon the continuance of the calm which at that time had settled down upon the surface of affairs. Already, in January, an additional native regiment and some cavalry had been sent into the country, though there seemed at the time little need for them, one of the civil officers who subsequently had a hard experience and a tragic end being so satisfied with the state of his district that he boasted of being able to ride in safety for forty miles in any direction. It was while men's minds were still calmed by the tranquil aspect of the country and by a not unnatural confidence in the continuance of the calm, that it became known in India that the Government intended to send further reinforcements of troops and military police. Preparations for a storm were made while the ship was riding upon smooth waters—a fact which says something for the foresight of the commander.

One difficulty which the Government have had to contend against is peculiar and inherent. The domination of Burma is obviously not entirely a military problem, scarcely any more than the restoration of order in County Kerry is a military problem, though a Major General has been sent to deal with it. It belongs essentially to the minor operations of war, and it is hopeless to effect it thoroughly without the help of police auxiliaries. Now although India has, while frontier anxieties are not pressing upon her, an army abundant enough for any demands that Burma can make upon it, its police establishment is little more than sufficient for its every day wants. Nor can a useful police force be recruited on the spot. It has to be made almost *de novo* from material supplied from India, and the process has naturally been slow and difficult. Here then has been one of the many obstacles which have stood in the way of a settlement of the country. But there have been many indications of activity on the part of the Government of India in supplying the police requirements of Burma, and we ought to be able to look for some tangible results of this before long. The large dispatch of reinforcements this autumn has brought the troops and police in the province to the formidable total of forty thousand men. It seems too often to be assumed that the regiments that were sent to Upper Burma in September and October were sent on a sudden impulse, in the hope that past shortcomings might be atoned for by a short, sharp, and decisive campaign. No indication has been given as to the precise time at which this measure was resolved upon by the Government of India; but it would have been hardly possible, with any regard to the duration of the rains in Burma, to send them much earlier. Cavalry, as General White pointed out in the report from which we quoted a few days ago, can get to work in December, but the best time for their operations is March and April, when the ground is clear and the soil driest. Anxious as the outlook is from more than one point of view, the Government of India have been more fortunate than their predecessors in Lord Dalhousie's time. It took the latter nearly four years to subdue the Lower Province, and we doubt if they could have claimed credit, in the first year of the occupation, for having got a fairly sound footing in eleven districts, or for having in the same period collected more than half the revenue. Whether the day of full tranquillity be near or distant, we can detect no signs either of niggardliness or of want of forethought in the dispositions that have been made to bring it to pass. If we face the situation with reasonable expectations, looking for success less from a *coup de main* than from a patient and systematic rooting out of the elements of disturbance, there will be so much the less likelihood of disappointment.

THE Government wind up their Resolution on the report of the administration of the Salt Revenue Department in Sind for 1885-86 with the somewhat curt remark that future reports should be drawn up in a more concise form. A similiar order might with equal force and appropriateness be made in regard to the administration reports of another department in the same province, namely, that over which the Collector of Customs presides. The annual statements of the trade and navigation of the province, which are compiled in the office of the Collector of Customs, form a bulky volume of over three hundred quarto pages; in fact, it is not much less in bulk than the Government of India's report of the trade and navigation of the whole of British India. The statements bristle with figures, which in their present form can have little interest to any one besides the clerks who put them together. A concise report would have been much more useful. We gather from the statements that Sind has been making steady progress in material prosperity for several years past, the total value of the sea-borne foreign and coasting trade, including imports and exports, having increased from over 6,29 lakhs in 1881-82 to 10,20 lakhs in 1885-86. During the past official year it improved to the extent of nearly ten-and-a-half per cent. as compared with the previous twelve months, which is a very satisfactory increase. An analysis of these figures shows that the imports of free merchandise from foreign countries rose by 43 lakhs, and of dutiable merchandise by nearly three lakhs. The principal articles that contributed towards the increase are coal, cotton goods, intoxicating liquors of various kinds, metals, hardware and rolling stock. The results as regards exports were equally satisfactory, the increase amounting to 45¾ lakhs. The improvement was noticeable principally in raw cotton and food grains. The imports of Government stores, it appears, increased to a large extent owing to the growing wants of the military forces stationed beyond the frontier, and in treasure on account of the construction of the Quetta and Bolan railways. The trade with the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Italy has improved, while that with France, Austria, Egypt, Persia and Arabia has fallen off. The large increase which has occurred in the exports and imports of private merchandise is attributed to the gradual development of the resources of Sind and the Punjaub, and it is asserted that the extensive harbour improvements and increased facilities afforded by the railway authorities for the transit of goods continue to encourage commercial enterprise.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT had a very shrewd perception of what would necessarily be the outcome of the Gladstonian gathering at Leeds this week, when he wrote beforehand to a correspondent that "the Liberal party had never had an infallible leader," and that he, for his part, intended to maintain his right of private judgment. The more ardent spirits among the Separatists would have liked to put forward a strong programme of future action, such as I indicated last week, and Mr. John Morley evidently anticipated getting permission to carry the war of disintegration into Wales, or he would not have written his letter to Mr. Stuart Rendel, declaring after his usual dogmatic fashion that the disestablishment of the Church in Wales must henceforth be an indispensable article of the Liberal creed. But the Council held at Hawarden on Monday came to the conclusion that the present is no time for attempting to extend the policy of Home Rule into any part of the United Kingdom except Ireland. That is a big enough job to tax all the energies of the Gladstonian faction. The meeting between the fallen Minister and those of his old colleagues who still remain faithful to him and his lost cause, must have been almost as mournful as one as that between Napoleon and his Marshals at Fontainebleau after the capitulation of Paris. It would be interesting to know whether the question of Mr. Gladstone's abdication, which the *Daily News*, the other day, treated as an open one, was discussed at the meeting. Probably not, for neither that helpless fossil Lord Granville, that played out buffoon Sir William Harcourt, nor that perverse and stiff-necked fanatic Mr. John Morley, can seriously expect to succeed to the leadership of the Liberal party when a vacancy occurs through the resignation or death of Mr. Gladstone. The future of the Liberal party belongs to Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Rosebery. The last named is still reckoned by courtesy a Gladstonian, and his personal relations with the late Prime minister are of such an exceptional character—Lord Salisbury, I think, once called him "the patron of Midlothian"—that it is impossible for him to break away from Mr. Gladstone's leadership, whatever his private sentiments may be regarding the blunders that have wrecked the fortunes of the Liberal party. Perhaps the best proof that could be given of the supreme stupidity of men who may be called the Gladstonian malignants is afforded by the reference which the brand new baronet of Leeds, Sir James Kitson, made to Lord Rosebery's recent suggestion to throw if not abridge, at least a pontoon across the gulf dividing the two sections of the Liberal party. Sir J. Kitson rebuked Lord Rosebery for his lukewarmness in venturing to recommend the Gladstonians not to excommunicate Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, and his friends. Absolute, blind devotion to Mr. Gladstone is the sole watchword of these men. Coming fresh from Hawarden to Leeds, Mr. Morley and Sir W. Harcourt had no other mandate than to preach the doctrine of Mr. Gladstone's infallibility, and to exhort the English people to recant their unbelief and let Ireland have Home Rule. It is really astounding that politicians of such standing should have doomed the Liberal party to a long term of exile from office by adopting this policy of sterility and impotence. Nothing could have suited the Tory party better than the tone of the principal speeches at Leeds, which seemed to have been prepared for the express purpose of finally estranging the Liberal Unionists. Of course, it is always easy to get together a mob of hot-headed partisans who will inherently applaud orators who exhort them to stand by the Grand Old Man; but the last election showed how little value need be set on public meetings of this kind. The feeling in England against Home Rule becomes stronger every day with men whose opinion really counts for something. No members of Parliament except those representing the extreme Radical wing took part in the Conference at Leeds; and any serious attempt on the part of Mr. Gladstone to revive his Home Rule scheme next Session would cause a considerable number of those who are still nominally counted among his followers to break away from him. Mr. Morley said in his speech that the Home Rule Question has now reached its "second stage." This is true, in one sense. Its first stage was its rejection by the late Parliament, its second stage will be its still more emphatic rejection by the new Parliament. Mr. Morley has forgotten the moral of his comparison of Mr. Gladstone with Sir Robert Walpole, who, he reminds us, was overthrown by a combination of parties, having no principle in common, except to drive him out of office and keep him out. But that combination was entirely successful. Sir Robert Walpole's defeat was as "final and irrevocable" as Mr. Gladstone's. Mr. Morley must have been very hard pressed indeed for arguments when he denounced as a repudiation of representative government Mr. Stanhope's recent declaration that the Ministry will rule Ireland in spite of the Parnellites, if it cannot do so with their help. It is quite unconstitutional, says Mr. Morley, to govern the Irish people except in the way they themselves approve. But representative government must fail in any country in which the mass of the people refuse to accept certain fundamental principles and institutions as beyond the reach of discussion. There is the Monarchy for instance. Is Mr. Morley prepared, rigid logician as he is, to abolish the Monarchy in Ireland on the demand of a majority of the Irish representatives. Well, the Unionists hold that the maintenance of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland is as fundamental a law of the Realm as the existence of the Monarchy itself. If the Parnellites refuse to accept this opinion, and attempt to obstruct all legislation till they can make Ireland a separate and independent State, then the Conservative Ministry is justified in saying that it will simply disregard their wishes, although they do form four-fifths of the total representative strength of Ireland.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen has effaced himself, or been persuaded to step on one side, and the Prince of Wales has had the good sense to nominate a fairly representative Committee to lay down the lines on which the proposed Imperial Institute shall be based. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that we have yet heard the last of the project of fixing the site of the Institute at South Kensington. A good deal of nonsense is talked in the London papers about the South Kensington Cremorne; and the *Standard* of this morning puts on great airs of virtuous indignation at the low moral tone of the visitors who promenade the illuminated gardens of the Exhibition after eight o'clock. There is much exaggeration in all this loose talk; and, besides, respectable persons who live in great cities must be prepared to share the amusements of this life with all sorts of people. They can stop at home if they like and have the exclusive benefit of their own society; but if they go to the theatre, the Crystal Palace, or the South Kensington Gardens, they must take their chance of being contaminated by the presence of men and women who cannot be numbered among the "unco guid." The true objection to South Kensington is not the moral, or immoral one, as to the society attracted there, but the suspicion of jobbery that clings around it. Everyone rejoices that the Heir Apparent is at last emancipated from the control of the South Kensington ring.

The failure of France to find any ally to help her in demanding the evacuation of Egypt by the English troops is now admitted even by the French Press. The Sultan seems to have come to the conclusion that if he backed Russia and France against this country, he would not recover Egypt, while in all probability he would have to surrender Syria and Turkey in Europe to his new allies. As for Russia, though she always professes to feel the greatest sympathy with France, she is not at all likely to quarrel with England about Egypt, unless English influence is used to prevent her from getting her own way in Bulgaria; and our Government has practically abandoned the Bulgarians to their fate. This may not be a magnanimous, but it is at least a prudent, policy. Half a loaf is better than no bread; and, if we can be secured against the interference of foreign Powers in Egypt, we need not greatly care who is chosen as Prince of Bulgaria. Our Government has acted on the same convenient doctrine in Zululand, recognizing expediency as the sole law of statesmanship. Actual facts, says Mr. Stanhope, cannot be disputed, so the Boers are to be allowed to keep the larger half of Zululand, while we annex the rest of that ill-fated land. This decision will not please the English colonists in Natal, but it is quite clear that England cannot plunge into any number of little wars, at her own expense, in order to gratify the spread-eagleism of aspiring young Colonies. Federation would be an excellent thing, if for no other reason, yet at all events because it could not fail to bring home to the Colonists the cost of responsibilities which are now exclusively borne by the mother-country.

The Socialists are well advised in abandoning their intention to have a procession of the unemployed on Lord Mayor's Day, in spite of the prohibition issued by the Chief of the City Police; and if they insist, as they still threaten to do, on holding a meeting in Trafalgar Square, the chances are that they will return home sadder and wiser men. The public are determined to put an end to the nuisance of mob law, of which they had a taste in the riots springing out of the Trafalgar Square meeting of last February, and Sir Charles Warren, as intending rioters will find, is not a man to be trifled with. There is no real reason to believe that the want of employment in London is greater now than is usual at this season of the year, and it can be dealt with in the customary way. Mr. Hyndman, the leader of the Socialists, is the same gentleman who has proved to his own satisfaction that India has been brought to by English rule into a state of bankruptcy. He is profoundly discontented with everything that exists, and aims at becoming the Henry George of the dangerous classes in London. There can be no doubt that he has now a considerable following, which has been largely recruited in consequence of the result of last February's riots, which certainly frightened the respectable classes into raising a fund of £70,000 to be distributed as blackmail among the unemployed.

J. M. M.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH AT POONA.

WE scarcely hear such a frank exposition of the Government policy from the lips of a Viceroy—and a diplomatic Viceroy too—as was put before us by Lord Dufferin on Friday last at Poona. Too much frankness in political matters is sometimes harmful, but last Friday's experience shows what a little frankness can do to restore confidence. We say that by his speech the Viceroy has completely and effectually silenced those who speak unfavourably of his administration.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

During his recent tour the Viceroy delivered his most important speech at Poona. Of course, the Viceroy's promise to look into the question of the abolition of the Deccan College when it comes before him, does not bind him to anything. He can abolish the institution without bringing upon himself the charge of having broken his word. It is rather strange that an administrator who keeps himself informed of the most minute details of the Burmese and Afghan questions should be entirely ignorant of even the existence of an institution like the Deccan College. The Viceroy spoke feelingly of the attacks in the native Press on the question of the Civil Service Commission. It may be that the native Press may find itself mistaken ultimately but the attacks were by no means a result of mere fancy. The first two or three awkward steps in connection with the enquiry gave rise to a feeling of distrust. However, we do not blame the Viceroy. We can afford to wait till the result is declared.—*Bombay Samachar.*

AN EDUCATED JAMADAR.

MR. NILKANT GOVIND RANADE, younger brother to the Hon. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, has been appointed Jamadar in the 2nd Native Lancers. This is the second instance of an educated native securing this honour, the first recipient being Mr. Bapat. We sincerely wish the educated Parsees will strive to enter the military service. After what the Viceroy has said at Poona about the Parsees, we have no doubt that his Excellency will not refuse any reasonable request from that community to be allowed to join the service.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

The Annual Choral Festival will be held in the Cathedral on Wednesday next, at 5-30 p.m. The service will consist of music as follows:—Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garret in F. Anthem—"Balaam's Prophecy," Dr. Spark. Anthem—"A Hymn of Faith" Barnby. Hymns 391, 191, 428, 30.

The Sermon will be preached by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Books of the service may be obtained at the Cathedral Vestry on application before 2 p.m. on Wednesday, price eight annas each, and seats will be allotted to the purchasers of books.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Socialist demonstration in Trafalgar Square this afternoon passed off quietly. There were upwards of fifty thousand present, and the usual Socialist resolutions were carried.

THE CONCORDAT WITH PORTUGAL.

ROME, Nov. 21.

Monsignor Agliardi starts for Bombay on the 15th proximo.

THE LATE M. PAUL BERT'S SUCCESSOR.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

M. Bihourd, at present French Resident at Tunis, replaces the late M. Paul Bert as Resident in Tonquin.

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 21.

General Kaulbars is proceeding to Constantinople for the purpose of conferring with M. Nelidorff, the Russian Ambassador there. He will afterwards proceed to St. Petersburg.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

ST. PETERSBURG Nov. 21.

Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia, the Russian candidate for the throne of Bulgaria, is at present on a visit to the Czar.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.

It is understood here that Russia will decline to enter into any negotiations for a settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty until the Powers have procured the resignation of the Regency and the dissolution of the Sobranje.

THE SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The speeches made by the Socialist leaders in Trafalgar Square yesterda, were very violent and inflammatory. In them Lord Salisbury was angrily denounced for having avoided receiving the Socialist deputation.

OBITUARY.

Major-General Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., Royal Marine Artillery, is dead.

MURDER OF A FRENCH NAVAL CAPTAIN AND SEVEN MEN.

ADEN, Nov. 22.

Intelligence has reached here that the captain and seven of the crew of the French war vessel Peugouin, having landed at Ambodu to obtain water, were set upon and murdered by Eesa Somalis.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

Sir Theodore Hope arrived here to-day, and leaves to-morrow for Mandalay.

At midnight last Monday, eighty dacoits entered the Bhamo cantonment, set fire to the barracks and guard house, and killed three Europeans while sleeping. The troops turned out, but the dacoits decamped to the hills with only three killed.

General Anderson's brigade surrounds Hasa-Oo, in the Myingyan District.

An earthquake, lasting fifteen seconds, occurred in the country between Yeh and Tavoy. Two houses are reported to have fallen.

THE HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 20.

There was a large attendance this afternoon, but the fields were very poor, two of the races resulting in walks over. In the race got up to-day there was good racing, also in the pony race. His Highness arrived just before the third race. The Prime Minister and several Nobles were also present. The wind up of the sports is to come off next Monday.

FIRST RACE—"The Civilians' Cup"—Value Rs 1,000, presented by the Civilians in the service of H. H. the Nizam. A handicap for all Arabs and country-breds that have won during the meeting. 2 miles.

Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a h Sunshine, 9st. 4lbs., Wool ... ...W.O.

SECOND RACE—"The Nizam's Military Cup"—presented by the Officers of H. H. the Nizam's Forces, value Rs. 1,000, a free handicap for all Arabs that have run during the meeting. Distance 1 mile.

Captain Palmer's b a h The Prince, 8st. 12lbs., Vinall 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a c Samite, 8st. 7lbs., T. Kendall 2
Mr. Percival's b a gal Bloodstone, 8st. 3lbs., Dunn.. 3

Also ran Mr. Cook's Royal Chief and Mr. Walter's Toocan.

At the lotteries The Prince sold for Rs. 330, Samnite for Rs. 940, and Bloodstone for Rs. 520.

Betting was even on The Prince, 2 to 1 against Samnite, and 4 to 1 against Bloodstone. The race was won by three-quarters of a length. All got off well together, Samnite leading, followed by The Prince and Bloodstone. This order was kept up until the straight was reached, when Vinall called on The Prince, who answered well to the call, and won hands down by nearly a length.

Time—1min. 41secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The City and Suburban"—Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the residents of the City of Hyderabad and Suburbs. A Handicap formed for all winners, except Arabs. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Dignum, ch w g Mousecatcher, 6st. 12lbs., Native ... ...W.O.

FOURTH RACE—"The Surroonuggur Handicap"—Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab Usker Jung. Handicap for all horses that have run during the meeting. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Dignum's ch w g Mousecatcher, 8st. 7lbs., T. Kendall 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's b w c Goldsboro, 8st., Wool 2
H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b w m Skittles, Vinall 3

At the lotteries Mousecatcher sold for Rs. 960, Goldsboro for Rs. 260 and Skittles for Rs. 750.

Betting—15 to 10 against Skittles, even on Mousecatcher, 2 to 1 against Goldsboro.

Time—2min. 20secs.

Won by two lengths.

FIFTH RACE—"The Pony Handicap"—A handicap for all C.-B. ponies, 13-3 and under, Arabs and others 13-2. 1 mile.

Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p Osman, 9st. 4lbs., T. Kendall 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's g a p Mirror, 8st. 7lbs., Wool 2
Mr. Hugh Gough's g a p Aristocrat, 7st. 4lbs., Native 3

Also ran Mr. Sedley's Velvet, Mr. Lyon's Dara, and Mr. Percival's Boncen.

Won by a length. Time—1min. 58secs.

After a good start they all kept together about a furlong, Aristocrat leading at the distance. Osman and Mirror both came up hand over hand, the former winning by a length from his stable companion.

At the lotteries the Hyderabad Confederacy's stable sold for Rs. 760, and Aristocrat for Rs. 100.

There were also two extra lotteries.

Betting—4 to 6 on Osman, 4 to 1 against Mirror, and 10 to 1 against Aristocrat.

An extra race was got up at the last moment.

EXTRA RACE.—"The Farewell Cup"—Rs. 1,500 from the Fund, a selling race for all Arabs and C.-B.'s. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Anderson's b a Black Prince, 8st. 7lbs., Dunn 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's Samnite, 8st. 7lbs., Kendall 2
Mr. Cook's Reserved, 8st. 7lbs., Brewty 3

Three ran. Time—3min. 54secs.

Black Prince won after a good race by half a length. All three got off well together, Samnite leading and Reserved last. At the mile post Black Prince closed up, and for a furlong or so they ran together. Reserved then fell back quite out of it, and a most exciting race ensued. Samnite was slightly leading a few lengths from home, when Black Prince rushed to the front and won by a neck. The winner was sold for Rs. 260 to the Hyderabad Confederacy.

This closed the meeting for 1886.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

The temporary bridge on the North-West line has been passed by the Consulting Engineer, and trains can now run through from Bombay.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 20.

The final tie of the Polo Tournament was played yesterday afternoon between the Palace team and the Nawab Vicar-Ool-Omra's. The attendance was larger than on any of the former days, the native element mustering strongly. His Highness the Nizam arrived early on the ground, and evinced a keen interest in the game. His Excellency the Minister was also present. The play taken altogether was good. In the first and second rounds the play though fast was rather wild, both sides seeming too anxious for a goal. In the third round, however, after some fast all-round play, Ibrahim Beg put the ball between the flags, and scored a goal for the Palace team. This put up the backs of the Vicar's team, and the next round was barren of results. In the fifth round the ball travelled rapidly up and down the ground, and finally a goal was hit for Vicar-ool-Omra's team by Ismail Khan. In the sixth and last round there was a good deal of rough play, and as it was nearly dark, there was good deal of random hitting, as in the previous rounds, the time had been exceeded, there was only four minutes left for the sixth, and when time was called the game was one all. After a minute's rest the teams went at it again for the first extra five minutes but without any result. Not being satisfied they tried the second five minutes, but as it was too dark to see the ball the result was as before. It was then settled to pay off at 7-30 this morning, one goal to decide. The Palace team had it all their own way and won the cup by two goals to one. For the Palace team the play of Afsur Jung and Ibrahim Beg was very good, both of them never missing a chance. For Vicar's team Ismail Khan and Fusul Khan played well. The umpires were Messrs. Holland and Savill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, Nov. 22.

Mail steamer Verona, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ per cent. do.	75¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	47

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 21.

10 p.m.	78·4
MONDAY, Nov. 22.	
6 a.m.	75·9
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	84·8

YESTERDAY afternoon his Excellency the Governor paid return visits to some of the native Princes and Chiefs at present in Bombay, in the following order:—The Rao of Cutch at 4-45 p.m., the Maharaja of Rutlam at 5 p.m., the Thakore of Limree at 5-15 p.m., and the Chief of Jamkhundie at 5-45 p.m. Lord Reay, was accompanied by Lord Rosebery, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, Judicial and Political Departments, Mr. J. Monteath, Private Secretary, Col. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Captain Herbert, A.-D.-C., and Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandallawalla, Oriental Translator to Government. A guard of honour of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, of the 21st Regiment N. I., and of the 24th Regiment N. I., consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colours, paraded at the bungalows of the Rao, the Maharaja of Rutlam, and the Thakore of Limree, respectively, for the reception of his Excellency. The usual salutes were fired from the saluting battery on the occasion of his Excellency's arrival at and departure from the bungalows of the Chiefs. To-day, with similar formalities, his Excellency visits the Rana of Porebunder, the Punt Sucheo of Bhore, and one or two other Chiefs. Some of the Chiefs who were in Bombay have already left for their own territories. The Maharaja of Kolhapore, the Thakore of Wadhwan, and the Nawab of Cambay left on Saturday evening.

YESTERDAY's mail brought to Bombay a large number of distinguished visitors, among whom were the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montagu, Lord and Lady Rosebery, and the Earl and Countess of Annesley. Captain Hamilton, A-D-C. to H. E. the Governor, boarded the mail as she anchored in harbour, and received the guests on behalf of Lord and Lady Reay, and subsequently escorted them to Government House, Malabar Hill. The Duke of Totonia was also a passenger by the Kaiser-i-Hind, and has put up at Watson's Hotel. Colonel Reeves, Political Agent, Kolhapore, was another of the passengers by this mail.

AN evening party is to be given at Davar Hall, Warden Road, Breach Candy, this evening, in honour of his Highness the Rao of Cutch. The arrangements are in the hands of the committee appointed at a recent meeting of Bombay Kojahs to prepare for the reception of his Highness. A large number of invitations have been issued, and the party promises to be one of the most fashionable gatherings that have taken place in Bombay for some time. Among those who have accepted the invitations are Lord and Lady Reay and their guests, the Governor's Staff, and all the native princes at present staying in Bombay.

MR. P. RYAN having returned on Saturday from leave, took over charge yesterday from Mr. W. Webb, who was acting Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Ryan disposed of the police cases at the Fort Police Court yesterday.

THE report on the prospects of the rice crop in Burma for October 1886 is as follows:—"The estimated area under rice is practically unaltered, the present estimate showing a total increase of 681 acres over last month's figures. The weather has been seasonable in most districts, but more rain was required in Prome and has since fallen, doing much good to the crops on the high lands. In each of the three districts of Hanthawaddy, Tharrwaddy and Thôngwa some 20,000 acres have been destroyed by floods. The prospects of the crops are reported as generally very good."

A KAFILA which arrived at Pishin on the 13th instant from Cabul *via* Ghazni, brought further intelligence concerning the fighting between the Amir's Duranies and the Ghilzais. The headman of the caravan states that prolonged fighting was still going on when they left Ghazni on or about the 2nd November 1886. Both the parties were several times repulsed with a heavy loss each time, but again resumed their positions. The Ghilzais, he stated, have despatched a message to their tribesmen, the soldiers of the Amir in Herat, to rebel against the Amir; and if this is true, serious results may be feared. The headman of the caravan went on to state that it is understood in the neighbourhood of Ghazni, that the Amir has been assassinated at Jellalabad.

FROM Chaman, of the 12th instant, authentic intelligence has also been received that the Cabul-Candahar road was still closed by the fighting, but a letter from the Amir had reached Candahar, *via* Hazariayat, announcing a great defeat and slaughter of the Ghilzais. Four Kandahari regiments from Farah were on the Helmund on the 8th instant, marching to Candahar. All was quiet in South Afghanistan, and the Duranis had volunteered to collect and fight against the Ghilzais. Ghulam Haidar Ali, the Amir's Commander-in-Chief, has had no serious fighting, but is reported to be still surrounded.

A GOVERNMENT Telegraph Office was opened in Kila Abdullah on the 13th instant, to facilitate the communications between Mr. Barnes, the Polical Agent at Chaman, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan.

THE Finance Committee has recommended the amalgamation of the Collectorship of Customs in Calcutta with the post of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. "The latter appointment," says the *Englishman*, "is much overpaid, while the former is underworked. But a better arrangement would apparently be to combine the Stamps and Stationery with the Registration Department, and to make the Collector of Calcutta also Collector of Customs. The Committee has not been fortunate in connexion with its main recommendation for reducing educational establishments in Calcutta. It recommended, in the interests of economy, that two institutions, the Presidency College and the Bethune School, should be amalgamated, and united under one Principal and one staff of Professors. It was pointed out to the Committee by Mr. Croft that the Bethune School was a female institution, whereupon Mr. Elliott somewhat hastily withdrew his recommendation, to the great disappointment, we understand, of the Professors at the Presidency College."

MR. A. W. PAUL is to succeed Mr. W. B. Oldham shortly as Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling, and the appointment is an excellent one. Mr. Paul was Assistant Commissioner here for many years, and his local knowledge will be highly useful.

THE work on the "Imperial Gazetteer" being completed, Mr. Hunter's office is being broken up.

MR. PLOWDEN, the Resident of Kashmir, has been enforcing the rule which forbids Europeans entering the service of his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir without the sanction of Government. "The European who sinks into the service of Native States," says the Lahore paper, "is too often of a class to discredit his nationality, and to give native Princes false notions of English honesty. The clause in the treaty entered into between Lord Hardinge and Maharaja Golab Singh, forbidding the employment of Europeans, had been practically evaded by several Europeans, who took service, not with the Maharajah himself, but with the Maharajah's officials. These Mr. Plowden has rooted out; and, whatever their character, he has done wisely to make no exceptions; for the fewer unlicensed European hangers-on at native Courts, the better."

A DINNER has been given by the members of the Northbrook Indian Club to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.S.I., was in the chair, and among those present were the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Richard Meade, Sir Barrow Ellis, Mr. D. P. Cama, the Sir Dasai of Sawantwadi, Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Dr. S. M. Kaka, Mr. T. Thornton, C.S.I., Colonel French, Mr. M. D. Cama, Mr. H. D. Cama, Mr. Mohihdin Ali Khan, Mr. A.B. Wadia, Mr. J. A. Kapadia, and many others.

THE Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lady Alice Montagu have left England for a tour in India.

AMONG the distinguished visitors who may shortly be expected in India, are Lord Eglington and his younger daughters, the Ladies Gertrude and Diana Montgomery,

INTELLIGENCE received from Panama states that a revolution has broken out at Esmeraldas, in Ecuador, under the leadership of Eloy Alfaro, who has imprisoned the Government officers and founded an administration of his own.

A CABINET crisis exists in Servia in consequence of a divergence of views among the leaders of the Progressist party regarding the Budget proposals. The Skupshtina is not sitting at present, and it is stated that a dissolution is imminent.

AN engagement has taken place between Turkish troops and a band of brigands in the vicinity of the Greek frontier of Epirus. Three robbers were killed, and their leader taken and conveyed to Janina. The commander of the Turkish troops was killed.

THE name of Sir W. Wedderburn is mentioned as a probable candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation in Parliament of the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, Mr. T. Blake, the sitting member, having signified his intention to resign.

THE Edinburgh International Exhibition was closed last Saturday night, Oct. 30. During the six months the number of visitors has been 2,740,000. Financially the exhibition has been a great success, the surplus amounting to about £17,000.

"ATLAS" says in the *World*:—"'Young George,' heir of the house of Wombwell, attained his majority yesterday, the 1st instant, and is, I understand, the recipient of a service of plate, heartily subscribed for by the tradespeople of York, and the tenants, labourers, and servants of his evergreen father, 'Sir Garge,' who is universally popular. Mr. Wombwell goes to India on the 24th to join his regiment, the King's Royal Rifles."

No settlement has yet been arrived at between England and France in regard to the French occupation of the New Hebrides. Negotiations are, however, still proceeding with the object of coming to some arrangement that shall not be altogether at variance with existing Anglo-French Treaty arrangements, equally obligatory on both parties, and shall define their engagements towards each other relative to the islands in question.

A YOUNG Scotch laird, Mr. Wedderburn, bids fair to cast into the shade the most daring achievements of the late Marquis of Hastings, Captain Scott, and other notorious "plungers." Amongst the bets he laid recently were twenty "monkeys" on Ormonde (whose proper price was 100 to 15), 5,000 to 500 on Florio (exactly double), 2,000 to 1,000 on Kaunitz, and 5,000 to 1,000 on Grandison. He won the first two, but lost the others, and was 6000*l.* "out" on the balance!

AT several interviews that have taken place between Lord Iddesleigh and M. Waddington, the views of the French Government, on the Egyptian question have been laid before the British Government, not, however, accompanied by anything in the nature of a demand, but in a manner showing that, while anxious to remain on the friendliest terms with England, the French Government cannot afford to ignore the growing irritation in France at the continuance of the British occupation. Much importance is attached to the results of M. Laboulaye's nomination to the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

IT is reported from Vienna that a great ice cavern has been discovered on the southern slope of the Dachstein, or Schneeberg, the very conspicuous lofty mountain in Lower Austria, which is visible from the ramparts of the capital. The general direction of the cavern runs from south to north, and it has been explored for a distance of 600 metres, a sharp precipice, seemingly fourteen metres deep, having stopped for the time further progress. The cavern is from five to six metres broad, and very lofty, giving the impression that the ice is enormously thick. The explorers are of opinion that a subterranean lake will be found in the cavern.

FURTHER official despatches received in Lisbon announce that the petty King of Muzilla, at the head of 30,000 natives, attacked the forces of the King of Inhambane on October 16, but was twice repulsed. On the 23rd ult., he was again defeated by 16,000 Portuguese natives, under the command of the Governor-General of Mozambique, assisted by the European military and naval officers. The Portuguese forces are continuing their operations with a view to expelling the insurgents from the district, and driving them back to their villages. Energetic measures have been taken by the Portuguese Government in view of the outbreak. Troops have been ordered to disembark at the naval station with war material, in order to form an expeditionary column, and the Governor has received authority to purchase rifles at the markets along the coast. A Portuguese corvette conveying reinforcements is being sent to Mozambique.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"It is an open secret that Lord Lytton has something very like a promise of the post which Lord Lyons vacates in the spring. The bare possibility of such an appointment causes widespread and justifiable alarm amongst politicians of every shade of opinion. Lord Lytton's feeble administration in India was a conspicuous failure. He is notoriously a man of fads, fancies, and false sentiment; he succeeded in making the Government with which he was intrusted ridiculous, and his intermeddling with European politics at the present juncture would be a certain prelude to diplomatic disaster and disgrace. We cannot afford to have an ambassador at Paris who would be the laughing-stock of the councils of Europe. It is possible, under the circumstances, that Lord Lyons may be requested to defer his departure for an indefinite time. That Lord Lyons should be succeeded by Lord Lytton would be nothing short of a public calamity."

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

THE latest news from Bulgaria tends to show that when the last mail left England the resistance of the Government was nearly exhausted, and that Russian influence in the country was soon to be supreme. In compliance with the demand of General Kaulbars, all the officers concerned in the plot against Prince Alexander have been released. Russia has landed a small force at Varna, and is reported to have sent more war-ships to that place. General Kaulbars has been threatening again, and Bulgarian patriots are disheartened and despondent.

MEETING OF THE SOBRANJE.

The Bulgarian Sobranje was opened at Tirnova on Sunday, Oct. 31. Punctually at eleven o'clock M. Stambouloff and Colonel Moutkouroff entered the densely crowded House, followed by the Ministers and the officers of the garrison. M. Stambouloff read the opening speech, stating that since the abdication of the Prince the Government had striven, and with success, to maintain order, security, and peace in the country, and they therefore considered it their duty to convoke the citizens in order to elect deputies for the choice of a new Prince who would defend the liberty of the nation and lead it in the path of progress. The concluding words of the speech, "Long live free and independent Bulgaria," were received with loud cheers. After the reading of the speech, which was signed by all three Regents was over, M. Stambouloff and Colonel Moutkouroff withdrew, followed by the officers of the garrison. The names of the members were then called over. When the names of M. Grantcharoff and of the other deputies, assassinated at Dubnitza, were read, the Ministry and the whole House cried with one voice, "May their souls rest in peace.".

GENERAL KAULBARS.

The St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* published on Tuesday, Nov. 2, the following statement:—"As has already been announced in our columns, the encroachments upon the rights of Russian subjects made at Varna and some other places in Bulgaria have led to the despatch to Varna of the cruiser Pamyat Merkuriya and the corvette Zabyaka. Notwithstanding the presence of our vessels, the encroachments above referred to did not cease, in consequence of which the Ministry for Foreign Affairs instructed Major-General Kaulbars to demand from the present Bulgarian Government the adoption of the most energetic measures with a view to the cessation of the state of things above referred to, and, in the event of a satisfactory reply not being received within three days, to leave Bulgaria with all the members of the Diplomatic Agency and the different Russian Consulates. To a Note in this sense despatched by General Kaulbars to M. Natchevitch, Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter replied that the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior enjoined all the local authorities under severe penalties to take most effectual measures with the object of preventing attack upon Russian subjects, or on persons enjoying Russian protection. In the same communication M. Natchevitch requested General Kaulbars to communicate the names and residences of those Russian subjects, as well as of those persons under the protection of Russia, who had been insulted, in order that the guilty persons might be discovered and brought to justice. As it was impossible that the Bulgarian Government should not have been well aware of the attacks on Russian subjects—seeing that its own agents were the main instigators and abettors of those attacks—General Kaulbars considered it absolutely superfluous to satisfy the wish of M. Natchevitch, and preferred to declare that it would not be possible for him to enter into the discussion desired by the Bulgarian Minister, but that on the first act of violence which might be committed against Russian subjects any where in Bulgarian territory he would be compelled to execute his previously announced intention of leaving Bulgaria, accompanied by all the Russian agents. The above reply of General Kaulbars received the high approval of the Czar."

The Sophia correspondent of the *Times* says that General Kaulbars states that in his report to the Czar he recommended the military occupation of Bulgaria as the only measure which could restore Russian influence in the country, and he says that this view has been approved by his Majesty. The General is giving out that he is about to leave Bulgaria, in execution of the threat contained in his ultimatum.

A lawyer, a Russian subject, employed by the Municipality of Sophia, was recently dismissed from his post. During Tuesday's sitting of the Communal Council this gentleman, who is mamed Nebolsin, made his appearance. The Prefect immediately desired him to leave the place of sitting, as having no business there. M. Nebolsin protested boisterously: whereupon the Prefect sent for a gendarme. Upon this M. Nebolsin left of his own accord, and went to make his complaint to General Kaulbars. General Kaulbars has seized the opportunity of sending a threatening note to the Government in Tirnova, in which he demands immediate satisfaction for the insult offered to a Russian. The championship of the Imperial Russian agent in this instance (the *Standard's* correspondent says) is really most disinterested and creditable, as the individual in question is a Nihilist who was expelled from Russia for his connection with the assassination of the Czar Alexander II.

THE RUSSIANS AT VARNA.

A semi-official despatch from St. Petersburg states that the Powers have abandoned the Bulgarians to Russia, and are now seeking "to allay the existing ferment" and to localize the disturbance. Russian seamen and marines at Varna have ostentatiously torn down the Bulgarian official placards, and the local authorities, dreading to give a pretext for the bombardment of the town by their quondam liberators, declined to interfere. On Saturday a party of Russian sailors, headed by the canvass of the Russian Consulate, went to the prison and shouted to the inmates that in three days they would be free. The gendarmes were afraid to interfere, as they had been ordered not to touch Russian subjects.

M. Natchevitch, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has addressed a Note to the representatives of the Powers on the subject of the danger threatened by the presence of the three Russian war-vessels at Varna, and the apprehended landing of troops. Though at first the pretext for bringing them thither was merely to protect the Russian Consulate, he expresses the conviction that the measure will assuredly develop into a regular occupation. News has arrived in Berlin (the *Standard's* correspondent says) from a good source which renders it probable that Russia intends to seize upon Varna and establish a naval station there, in order to exercise full power over both Bulgaria and the Black Sea. It is still possible that Russia will not do this; but people in Berlin are prepared for it. At any rate, the decisive moment seems to have come, which is also clear from the fact that the Berlin semi-official papers are absolutely silent on the Bulgarian question. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"All accounts from Russia represent occupation as a settled matter, the only question being on what scale it is to take place. Some information published on Wednesday throws news light on the subject. Fifty thousand men are concentrated at Odessa, Nicolaieff, and Sebastopol, and preparations have been made at those ports to effect their transport to Varna within forty-eight hours. The bulk of the troops are encamped at and near Sebastopol, where the fortifications are armed and manned as in time of war. The streets are alive with soldiers, and the usually quiet port is full of animation. Ammunition and provisions are being transported uninterruptedly to the harbour. The Government steamers and all the ships belonging to the Russian Steam Navigation Company engaged in traffic with the Crimea are taking provisions and war material on board. There are in port three gun-boats, two turretships, built on the Popoff system, three transport ships, and the four-masted cruiser Moscow, a sister-ship of that at anchor before Odessa, which can alone accommodate 4,000 men. Great activity reigns at the arsenal, where there are now several large dry docks capable of holding ironclads of the heaviest tonnage. Over 4,000 workmen are employed there at high wages. The 11,000 ton casemated ship, Schesme, launched in presence of the Czar last spring, is nearly finished. The Sinope, constructed on the same model, will be ready in a couple of months. Three new gun-boats and eight torpedo-boats are about to be delivered to the naval authorities. The same activity prevails at Nicolaieff where an ironclad, similar to the abovementioned vessel, and several gun-boats are all but ready for sea. General Roop, Governor of Odessa, has left for St. Petersburg. In case of military intervention in Bulgaria, the general supervision of the measures to be taken would be entrusted to him. General Roop had command of the "etapes" to the rear of the operating army during the last Russo-Turkish war. Yet Count Kalnoky has left for Pesth, confident that Russia will not occupy Bulgaria.

THE REGENTS DISHEARTENED.

The Tirnova correspondent of the *Times* states that the object of the Russians is to get M. Stambouloff and Colonel Moutkouroff to resign, in order that M. Karaveloff may govern alone for six weeks till a new Sobranje is elected. They say that if M. Stambouloff and Colonel Moutkouroff resigned two other Regents could be chosen. But who is to choose them? It would be discovered after the resignations that the Grand Sobranje alone had power to appoint Regents, and M. Karaveloff would have a free time until that assembly was summoned. M. Karaveloff has been holding on to his post in the conviction that events must work for him, as he is the only lawfully appointed Regent. Colonel Moutkouroff and M. Stambouloff have lost heart so far as to ask M. Zankoff if he would enter the Government. He has, of course, answered that he will serve his country, but that the present Government must first resign. This appeal to M. Zankoff is a miserable business and stultifies the Regents in all their past action; but the Government has become distracted amid the multitude of its counsellors in the Sobranje.

THE MASSACRE OF DELEGATES.

The following account of the massacre during the recent elections of Bulgarian delegates mentioned in [illegible] the Message of the Regency at the opening of the Sobranje has been communicated through the Havas Agency to the *Independance Belge*.

On the morning of the elections a number of peasants invaded the town of Dubnitza and entered the polling-booth, and, when the board of examining officers had been formed, shouted. "We will have no elections!" M. Grantcharoff, a former deputy, explained to them the object of the elections and sought to pacify the authors of the disturbance, who, however, became more and more violent. While he was thus engaged a fresh band of peasants forced their way into the room, and surrounded the members of the board against whom they hurled violent threats, shouting. "It is you who provoked the war with Servia that has caused us to be crushed by taxation. Now you are seeking a war with Russia. We will not permit it. A conflict arose, and the infuriated mob sacked the polling-booth, wrecking and destroying all within their reach, MM. Grantcharoff, Zograff, and the schoolmaster Papoukchieff managed to escape by the window. They were pursued and on the point of capture when M. Papoukchieff turned, making the gesture of drawing a revolver, and the momentary halt of their pursuers enabled the party to take refuge in a neighbouring house. Another member of the board M. Machimakoff managed to escape from the raging mob, who took possession of the town; but he was pursued by a party of ruffians across country for upwards of two hours. The mob then attacked the sub-prefecture, and, seizing the Sub-prefect, dragged him into the street, where they beat him to death with their bludgeons. Then they rushed into the telegraph office, hard by, and sought to set fire to the building. This was averted by the clerk in charge, M. Bocknakoff, who threw himself on his knees, and cried to them, "Brothers, what are you about? Touch nothing here. All is sacred, for here are the letters and telegrams of your own friends and relatives." By this means the fury of the mob was momentarily checked. But fresh atrocities were soon to be perpetrated. The Sub-prefect was not quite dead, and had managed to crawl into another room in the building. He was, however, soon discovered, and a body of men rushed upon him, and, seizing him by the legs, flung him through the window into the street, and his dead body was then cast into the river by others of the mob. The crowd then perceived M.M. Grantcharoff, Zograff, and Papoukchieff running to take refuge in another house. They were pursued and the house surrounded, and the peasants, yelling and shouting savagely, were about to burst in the door when M. Papoukchieff, opening it, essayed to address them. No sooner had he opened his lips than he was seized and murdered and some of the mob, splitting open his skull with their knives, scattered his brains in the street. M. Zograff then left the house, crying "Good-bye, Grantcharoff." The unfortunate man was at once murdered, his body being mutilated in the most shameful and revolting manner. Then came the turn of M. Grantcharoff, who was disembowelled by his assassins, who shouted, "He is fatter than our pigs, and it is by our sweat that he has fattened." At the close of this horrible scene a dead silence fell upon the town, which remained buried in stupor throughout the rest of the day. The peasant mob had dispersed.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

A correspondent at Tirnova telegraphed on Thursday, Nov. 4, that the Regency and Ministers, reduced well-nigh to despair by the apathy of the Powers and the undisguised threats, backed up by war preparations, of Russia, feel themselves bound to afford the Assembly an opportunity of pronouncing upon a final concession by which the impending occupation might, perhaps, yet be averted—namely, an appeal to M. Zankoff and his partisans to enter the Cabinet. Confidential overtures were accordingly made to the chief of the Russophil party, who demanded, as his conditions *sine qua non*, firstly the resignation of the Regency, who should be replaced by a Russian Commission, and secondly the dissolution of the Assembly. On Wednesday night a secret meeting of the deputies was convoked, and M. Stambouloff explained the origin and result of the negotiations. The statement of the Regent elicited a most violent protest from all the fractions, and even the so-called Zankoffist members repudiated the conditions imposed by their titular chief, whose name was received with cries of "Traitor!" and "Scoundrel!"

At the opening meeting on Nov. 4, of the Austrian Delegation, the President said that the situation in the East had become very critical. The wisdom of the Emperor had up to the present succeeded in averting war; but how long peace could be preserved was a question as to which few would venture an opinion. It therefore behoved the Delegations, in their constant solicitude for the honour and interests of the empire, to see that Austria-Hungary was properly armed, and the rapidity with which new engines of warfare were being introduced into other countries made it incumbent upon them to vote with the utmost promptitude all the measures which the Government proposed. In the Hungarian Delegation Count Tisza said that the policy followed hitherto by the Foreign Office was not yet intelligible to the Hungarians, and that the Delegations must have the fullest explanations before they could decide whether Austria-Hungary's interests in the Balkan Peninsula had been properly guarded. Respecting the sums required for new armaments, he said that these would certainly be voted, as the army must be put in the utmost state of efficiency to be ready for action, if events in the East should render war necessary. Austria-Hungary had great interests in the Balkan Peninsula, and these must not be sacrificed, even though a war should be needful to maintain them.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN SCOTLAND.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, the Secretary for Scotland, opened a new Board school in Edinburgh on Tuesday. In the evening, addressing a public meeting, he said he hoped next session to pass a Scotch Universities Bill. He thought their system of elementary education could not be improved, but an improvement might be made in the men appointed to administer it. In the attention given to the universities and to elementary schools the subject of secondary education had suffered; and he asked that efforts might be made to put the public opinion of Scotland right on this matter. The objects of education were not merely utilitarian; they ought to include the augmentation of learning, and the augmentation of enjoyment. He highly praised the Scottish professional teachers, but lamented that they were so poorly equipped for carrying the torch of learning further than their predecessors. He was no fanatical admirer of the German intellect; his own opinion was that, among the four literary nations of Europe, Germany came in a bad fourth. But what could be produced by organization, it had produced. If he was given by some good fairy two wishes for an infant he loved, it would be, first, that he should not be a politician, and, second, that he should have an insatiable curiosity to know everything that could be known. He regarded competitive examinations as abominations; it might be they were necessary abominations, but he wished to see them kept to the narrowest possible limits, for they injured the pupil as well as the teacher, lowering his whole ideal of learning, making him regard it as merely a means of mark-getting.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. A. E. Staley, B.C.S.	Col. A. A. Johnson, M.S.C.
Mr. F. G. Wigley, B.	Lieut.-Col. E. H. Thomas, M.S.C.
Maj. M. A. Alves, R. Eng.	Surg.-Maj. J. Lucas, M.D., Bo.
Capt. B. Channer, B.S.C.	
Lieut. J. H. Parsons, B.S.C.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. T. Blissett, Tel. Dept., 1 mo.	Lieut.-Col. M. M. Bowie M.S.C., 1 mo.
Col. W. C. S. Clarke, B.S.C., 61 days.	Col. J. W. Watson, Bo.S.C., 10 mo.
Surg.-Maj. J. W. Johnston, B., 6 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. T. R. Redfern, B.C.S.	Mr. J. K. Spencer, Bo.C.S.
Mr. T. E. Pargiter, B.C.S.	Mr. J. Young, Bo.
Mr. J. Masters, B.	Maj. E. D'O. Twemlow, R. Bo. Eng.
Lieut.-Col. F. E. Wiggens, B. Inf.	Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, R. Bo. Art.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. Hesketh, M.S.C.	Surg. J. McCloghry, Bo.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for blader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co. THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

RUSSIAN BLUE-BOOK.

A RECENT telegram from St. Petersburg announced that an important Blue-book with the above title had just been published in the Russian capital, dealing with the negotiations between Russia and Great Britain from 1872 to 1885. The following is a translation of the first half of a synopsis of the contents of this interesting volume, which is published by the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*:—

This collection of official correspondence has been published with the view of acquainting the Russian public with the course of the negotiations carried on from time to time between Russia and Great Britain concerning the affairs of Central Asia since the time when the two Powers first felt the need of explaining and defining their mutual relations in that region with the intention of preventing future misunderstandings and complications. The first part of this collection is devoted to a historical exposition of the negotiations. This exposition has been deemed indispensable on account of the gaps which all official correspondence must leave. Many of the phases and details of the chief question which formed the matter of negotiation between Russia and Great Britain can only be elucidated by the despatches which passed between the Imperial Foreign Office and the officials under whose direction the affairs of the frontier in Central Asia were placed. As the reproduction of these despatches could only have added very largely to the bulk of this volume, it has been deemed advisable to avoid this inconvenience by inserting a summary of all the indispensable details for the elucidation of the question. The historical summary fills 89 pages, and it is written in Russian with a French translation. The diplomatic documents numbers 155, with numerous enclosures and occupy 381 pages. They commence with Earl Granville's note of October 17th 1872, to Lord Augustus Loftus, and end with the protocol signed in London on September 10th, 1885, by M. de Staal and the Marquis of Salisbury, with the object of confirming the agreement arrived at between the two Courts concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier from Khoja Saleh to the Heri Rud. The correspondence therefore covers a period of 13 years, but the historical summary commences three years earlier, with the object of throwing further light on the relations of the two Empires. All the documents are given in the original French or English with a Russian translation. The volume also contains a fine map of Central Asia and three large topographical plans. The following are extracts from the historical summary:—

I.

THE NEGOTIATION OF 1869-73. OCCUPATION OF SHIGNAN AND ROSHAN BY THE AFGHANS IN 1883.

In 1863 the Imperial Government resolved upon carrying out a measure, the necessity of which had long been apparent, for establishing direct communications between Orenburg and Siberia, with the view of shortening the distance between our frontier and Central Asia and strengthening our position in that quarter. The realization of this programme entailed a series of military operations which resulted in the extension of our dominions and the increase of our influence in the neighbouring khanates of Bokhara and Khokand. Although the motives determining this forward movement ought to have appeared of incontestable evidence and weight, England was filled with distrust and disquietude at our territorial expansion. It therefore became necessary to endeavour to avoid a serious misunderstanding by defining their position with regard to each other in Central Asia. After preliminary discussions, which had no result, the negotiations were renewed in October, 1869, by the arrival at St. Petersburg of an officer of the Indian Administration, Mr. Douglas Forsyth, who had been authorized by the Viceroy, Lord Mayo, to exchange ideas with the Imperial Cabinet on the questions affecting the two powers in Central Asia. It was then agreed between our Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Forsyth—

1. That the territories in the actual possession of the Ameer Shere Alli Khan should be considered as forming the limits of Afghanistan.

2. That the Afghan Ameer should not extend his power or authority beyond those limits, and that the English Government should employ all its influence to deter him from undertaking any aggressive enterprise.

3. That the Russian Government should use all its influence to prevent the Ameer of Bokhara invading Afghan territory.

These conditions received the assent of the Cabinet of London as well as of the Viceroy of India. (To avoid all risk of misunderstanding in carrying out these principles it only remained to define the extent of the territories of Shere Ali.)

These views were set forth in Lord Granville's despatch of Octber 17,1872, to Lord A. Loftus, according to which the Ameer ruled over the following districts:—

1. Badakshan, with the district of Wakhan, which extends from Sarikul on the east to the junction of the Kokch and the Oxus (Punjab), that river forming the northern boundary of the Afghan province throughout its whole extent.

2. Afghan Turkestan, including the districts Kundus, Kulm, and Balkh, and bounded on the north by the Oxus from its point of junction with the Kokcha to as far as the post of Khoja Saleh, included on the route from Balkh to Bokhara. Beyond this point the Ameer has no rights to put forward on the left bank of the Oxus.

3. The inlying districts of Akcha, Saripul, Maimena, Shiborgan, and Andkhoi, the last of which forms the extreme north-west possession of the Afghans, and the desert beyond it belongs to the independent Turcoman tribes.

The arrangement thus concluded between the two Powers did not fail to exercise a tranquillizing influence upon the situation in Central Asia. Thanks to this accord ten years passed away before any pretext of disagreement arose between Bokhara and Afghanistan.

It was only in 1883 that the first signs of a complication began to reveal themselves on the Afghan-Bokharan frontier. Having become involved in a quarrel with the hereditary Governor of Shignan and Roshan Shah Yusuff Ali Khan, of Badakshan, invaded his territory and carried him off as a prisoner to Cabul.

Shignan and Roshan were not among the States subject to the Ameer as defined in the Anglo-Russian arrangement of 1872-73. Consequently the Imperial Government felt bound to address the British Cabinet and to beg it to exercise its influence with the Ameer to induce him to recall the Governor appointed to those two districts by the Khan of Badakhan, as well as of the Afghan garrison which had been left under his orders. The negotiations that were entailed by the Russian annexation of Merv interrupted the progress of those explanations necessary for the re-establishment of the legal position on the Afghan-Bokharan frontier.

II.

CONQUEST OF THE AKHAL TEKKE REGION AND NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN 1883.

The necessity of guaranteeing order and security throughout the Russian possessions in Central Asia and of opening them new commercial routes compelled the Imperial Government to include within its solicitude the consolidation of its influence east of the Caspian. The first deisive step in this direction was taken by the occupation of Krasnovodsk at the end of 1869, and the end was achived in 1881 by the capture of Geok Tepe. In organizing the newly conquered territory the Imperial Government was bound to limit as far as possible the sacrifices inseparable from the task, and as above all it was necessary to avoid an excessive extension of territory the eastern limit of the new province was fixed at Baba Doormaz. As to the tribes inhabiting the oasis of Merv and separated from our possessions by vast steppes almost devoid of water, it was considered that the lesson which they would draw from the severe punishment inflicted on the Akhal Tekkes would suffice to keep their marauding instincts in check. These anticipations were very quickly justified by events, and from the month of September, 1881, addresses from the notables of different tribes at Merv began to be received expressing their desire to submit to the Emperor of Russia and to pass under his sway. It was replied that the solicited protection could be granted provided they gave up brigandage, but that their desire to pass under Russian authority ought to be expressly conveyed to the Russian officials in their neighbourhood. Two deputations having been sent in consequence of this decision simultaneously from Merv, one to Askabad and the other by Khiva to Petro-Alexandrovsk, the commanders of the Trans-Caspian province and the Amou Darya district were furnished with the conditions on which they might enter into a definite arrangement with the Merv notables. The arrangement in question was accepted and signed by the latter almost at the same moment at Askabad as at Petro-Alexandrovsk.

The question of the organization of the Trans-Caspian province was intimately connected with that of its delimitation on the side of the provinces of Astrabad and Khorassan belonging to Persia. The negotiations set on foot for this latter purpose resulted in the signature on December 9, 1881, of a convention, the first article of which defined the direction of the Russo-Persian frontier from the mouth of theAtrek to Baba Doormaz. In consideration of the interest Persia could not but feel in the condition of the countries east of this point, we felt bound to communicate in the frankest possible manner to the Persian Government the programme of action which we had marked out for ourselves, at the same time that we were resolvdd to preserve the borders of Khorassan from the incursions of the Turcomans. The convention was not long in giving rise to interpellations on the part of the English Government. Our manner of looking at the state of things in Central Asia differed too materially from the point of view of the British

Cabinet, and the negotiations were very soon broken off.

III.

THE OCCUPATION OF MERV AND THE NEGOTIATIONS IN 1884-5.

Owing to the fickleness of the Asiatic character the impression produced by the chastisement inflicted on the Akhal Tekkes did not prove durable. Finding themselves exposed to no immediate danger, these marauders, who had only been prompted by fear in suspending their forays, began to grow bold and to recover confidence in the desert barrier which surrounded them. So it was that they renewed their incursions. But the arrival of a Russian detachment at Kary Bend produced a profound impression. At Merv especially, when Colonel Alikhanoff presented himself there with certain specific demands, the most influential Khans assembled in council and decided that, considering the inability of the Mervites to govern themselves, it only remained to place their submission at the Czar's feet, to recognize his sovereignty definitely and without reserve, and to request the appointment of a Russian Governor. A deputation composed of four of the most influential Khans and 16 Notables repaired to Askabad bearing a petition to this effect. The example of the Mervites was promptly followed by the Sariks of Yulatan, who sent in their turn a deputation to Askabad tendering their submission. This deputation received from the Governor-General of the Caucasus, Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, the assurance that the Sariks would be received as they desired under the Russian sceptre. In consequence of this decision more distant tribes of Turcomans proffered to us similar tenders of submission.

Considering the political and strategical value attached to Merv by English public writers, Russia's annexation of this place could not fail to attract serious attention in England. The British Ambassador at the Imperial Court was ordered to declare to our Foreign Minister that, considering the explanations previously exchanged between the two Cabinets with regard to Merv, the absortion of that district into Russian territory must be considered incompatible with the engagements the Imperial Government had accepted towards England, and that in any case, and whatever the motives may have been which prompted the Imperial Cabinet to change its views on this subject, the previous understanding imposed upon it the obligation of first warning the British Government. Sir Edward Thornton was at the same time instructed to inquire as to what propositions the Imperial Government was prepared to make to England under these circumstances, in order to avoid the complications which might result from this further extension of the Russian territory in the direction of Afghanistan.

In his reply to the Ambassador's note, the Minister for Foreign Affairs felt it his duty to point out that the conditions under which the occupation of Merv was effected were not of a nature to signify any want of consideration or good faith on the part of Russia towards England, for not only had Russia never entered into any engagement preventing her from sending troops to Merv, but we had expressly and more than once reserved to ourselves in this very matter complete liberty of action. Considering, nevertheless, that the last Anglo-Russian agreement had not determined the frontier which separates the Afghan possessions from the territories belonging to the independent Turcomans, and that this uncertainty might become the cause of misunderstanding, M. de Giers considered it opportune to declare to Sir Edward Thornton that if England was prepared to settle the exact position of that country, the Imperial Government saw no obstacle to renewing the negotiations of 1882, which the English Government had then allowed to drop, and which had as their object the defining of the Afghan frontier west of Khoja Saleh. The Cabinet of London hastened to reply to this communication, through its ambassador, that its representations had had a favourable reception at St. Petersburg, that for its part it fully recognized the obligatory force of the earlier agreements, that in view of the progress of Russia in the direction of Afghanistan it attached particular importance to the question of delimitation, and that it was ready to resume the negotiations of 1882 with the object of determining the line of frontier westwards from Khoja Saleh. Sir Edward Thornton was at the same time instructed to inform the Imperial Cabinet that in the opinion of the English Government the demarcation of the frontier should be intrusted to a mixed Commission.

But the divergence of views between the two Governments did not admit of any very confident expectations as to the success of the Commission's labours in defining a frontier that would meet and satisfy the interests of both Powers; still the Imperial Government, as the frontier question could not be dealt with in a practical manner without precise details concerning the territory to be delimited, and as the residence of the Commissioners on the spot might serve to supply this deficiency, deemed it advisable to defer no longer its definite sanction to the despatch of a Commissioner. The Foreign Minister therefore informed the English Ambassador that the Russian Commissioner, like the English, would be instructed to discover bases for delimiting the Afghan frontier in such a manner as to prevent, so far as possible, all future grounds of misunderstandings and complications. But with regard to the real solution to be attained by the Commission the Imperial Cabinet held to the conviction, arising from a careful study of the details furnished by its agents, that the delimitation ought to be established between the two spheres of influence of the two Powers, a boundary as well based on local conditions as on those of geography and ethnography.

Unforeseen circumstances—the occupation of Penjdeh by the Afghans—arose after these exchanges of opinions, which compelled the Imperial Government, much against its will, to slightly modify its views on the subject of the task intrusted to the Joint Commission. By this act of arbitrary seizure the question of future delimitation was prejudged in a sense incompatible with the principles laid down in 1872-3, and as the population of Penjdeh were Sarik Turcomans, the ethnographical conditions which, according to our opinion, provided the only solid and rational base for a durable frontier were equally violated. These circumstances imposed on the Imperial Government the duty of adopting measures to minimize the untoward consequences of this unpleasant fact, and for this purpose it seemed indispensable to define a zone of delimitation, that is to say, an extent of territory within the limits of which the future boundary should be traced, and to come to an understanding with the British Government to restrict the work of the Commission to this zone while giving it full scope within these limits. This zone should have been fixed by the principle adopted in 1872-3, and ought to comprise the oasis of Penjdeh recently occupied by the Afghans as well as the whole of the districts occupied by the Ameer under a title that might be questioned. We were the more resolved to show ourselves cautious with regard to his pretensions, as according to the official documents recently published by the British Government, Abdurrahman did not himself possess a very clear opinion about the limits of his own territory.

This crucial fact of the occupation of Penjdeh coincided with some other facts which rendered it necessary to have a further exchange of explanations with the Cabinet of St. James's. These considerations induced the Imperial Government, on September 19, 1884, to address the British Ambassador in a memorandum for his information:—First, that the Russian Commissioner would not be able to join his English colleague before the 15th of January, 1885; second, that in view of the recent formation of colonies of Salor Turcomans on the right bank of the Heri Rud, it was disirable that the meeting of the Commissioners should not take place at New Sarikhs, but at some other point, as, for instance, Puli Khatum; third, that it was necessary to reduce the escorts to the smallest possible dimensions; and, fourth, that the Imperial Government was of opinion that in the event of a difference of views the Commissioners should as soon as possible submit the disputed points to their respective Governments, always without interrupting their labours, of which the principal object was to prepare a map, as well as a detailed description of the zone of delimitation, so that the two Governments might be in possession of all necessary information for deciding the disputes referred to them after the Commissioners had failed to come to an agreement.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

By direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Arthur Havelock has communicated to the Natal Legislative Council the provisions of the agreement concluded by his Excellency with the delegates of the Boer Republic on the 22nd ult., and sanctioned by the Home Government. The Governor at the same time assured the Council of the desire of her Majesty's Government to act in concert with the Natal Government regarding the future of Zululand.

Recently various reports were afloat of collisions between the Zulus and Boers in Zululand; but it was stated in the Natal Legislative Council on Monday night that no foundation exists for any of these reports. Messengers, however, have arrived in Natal from the Zulus, and it is believed that their object is to pray for British intervention. There is reason to believe that the Governor of Natal has received strict instructions to abstain from any interference likely to cause complication or bloodshed; but, on the other hand, the force of mounted infantry on the Zulu border is being strengthened.

The following telegram has been received at the Colonial Office from Lieutenant-General H. D'O. Torrens, C.B., Cape of Good Hope:—"October 28.—On the 20th of October Pondos invaded Xesibeland in five divisions, and burned about fifty huts. Xesibes retired and saved their stack. In the evening Pondos vacated territory. Kesibe loss, three men killed, four wounded. Pondo loss known, twelve men killed. Ministers enrolling natives in Kokstadt and neighbourhood as carriers, and to inspire confidence, but not anticipating that further hostilities will take place, as Pondos have dispersed. Ministers advise me that they fully recognise their duty of protecting her Majesty's native subjects; and if second attack is made, they are prepared to repel invasion by force."

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Particulars have been received from Ennis respecting an attempt to murder Mr. Michael Roche Kelly. He is agent for his brother, Mr. John Kelly, of Islandmore, a large landowner, whose relations with his tenants are very strained, the result being that the agent was boycotted. Two publicans who would not supply him with goods were refused their licences by the magistrates of Six Mile Bridge; and an appeal having been brought, it was heard at Ennis Quarter Sessions on Saturday, Oct. 30. Mr. Kelly was examined, and on his evidence the Court unanimously dismissed the appeal. Mr. Kelly left Ennis about three o'clock in the afternoon on an outside car, which he himself drove, his servant being seated on the other side of the vehicle. He had reached a place called Calleen, about a mile and a half from his own residence, when two shots were fired at him. The first shot took effect, one of the slugs entering near the shoulder-blade. The second shot followed quickly, but the horse, frightened by the report, had started off at a rapid pace. Mr. Kelly saw two men running away, and called out the name of one whom he identified—Thomas M'Mahon, the son of a small farmer residing near Kilulla, where there have recently been evictions, followed by the building of Land League huts, which led to the prosecution of a number of prominent members of the National Land League. M'Mahon and five others were arrested. All were discharged except M'Mahon.

Mr. Taylor, agent to the Marquess of Ely on the County Wexford estate, on Saturday, Oct. 30, went on board the steamer Duncannon, which was leaving the quay at Waterford. Over two hundred persons, who were passengers, immediately left the vessel. A crowd afterwards assembled on the quay and hooted at and hissed Mr. Taylor, who has been boycotted for having some time ago evicted a number of tenants at Fethard. The steamer started with only five passengers, Mr. Taylor and four soldiers. The Nationalists of Waterford provided about twenty cars for the conveyance of the passengers who had refused to travel in the steamer.

Another successful resistance to eviction is reported from Elton, County Limerick. On Wednesday morning, Nov. 3, ten policemen, accompanied by Mr. Hobson, sub-sheriff, went to Elton to evict a tenant named Davoren. When they neared the farm, they went for convenience through some fields owned by Miss Barry, who threatened to prosecute them for trespass. Some persons who were attracted to the scene joined Miss Barry in her protests, and a sergeant was knocked into a ditch by a man named Malony. Malony was immediately arrested. The policemen then decided to retrace their steps, and proceeded to Davoren's house by the ordinary route. While they were thus engaged a crowd of about two hundred persons were busy barricading Davoren's house, so that when the policemen arrived they found it impossible to effect an entrance, while the crowd continued jeering, hooting, and threatening them. In these circumstances the police returned home. The crowd afterwards held a meeting, and were addressed by the Reverend Mr. Godfrey and others, who congratulated them on the result of the day's proceedings.

Lord Plunket, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, at his visitation on Tuesday, Nov. 2, referred to the Irish question. He said it was a monstrous fallacy to state that Ireland was governed by England. Ireland was governed by laws passed in an Imperial Parliament, where Ireland had her legitimate voice, and often, because of the balance of parties, more than her legitimate influence. It followed that Ireland was no more governed by England than England was by Ireland. He wished that patriotism would take the place of sectarianism, and the exclusiveness of race, of creed, and of class. Mr. Gladstone's Bill would have deprived them of any voice in the Imperial Parliament. The Government appointed by that Parliament to administer its laws would, so far as Ireland was concerned, be virtually a foreign Government, and yet to this Government would be entrusted the control of the Queen's forces. Was it not time to pause and ask whither this agitation was leading? Whence it was derived? Had it sprung from themselves, or was it the result of artificial pressure from without? Were those wild incentives to violence, anarchy, and communism from the other side of the Atlantic? and had they no reson to fear lest the effect of the agitation should be to make Ireland at last the joy of Continental Secularists and Communists?

The publicans who declined to supply Emergency bailiffs with provisions and refreshment at Six Mile Bridge, and who were refused licences, appealed against the decision on Saturday, Oct. 30, to Mr. Justice Kelly, who affirmed the ruling of the magistrates, and expressed a strong opinion that the Executive ought to take decisive measures for putting an end to the system of boycotting which prevailed in the district. He said that the law officers of the Crown should take criminal proceedings against persons known to be guilty of boycotting by sending bills of indictment against them before the grand jury at the approaching assizes.

At the last meeting of the Glin National League, the Reverend Mr. Malone presiding, a resolution was agreed to to the effect that, in consequence of the diabolical treatment received by the Nationalist workmen employed by Messrs. Harland and Wolffe, shipbuilders, Queen's Island, Belfast (builders of the White Star Line and passenger steamers), on account of their religion and politics, the branches of the League throughout Ireland, Great Britain, and America should be called upon to see that the Irish people use the boats of the Cunard, Inman, Guion, and other lines when going to and coming from America until the workmen who left Messrs. Harland and Wolffe's through fear of their lives be reinstated.

In printing the following list of agrarian crimes reported in its columns during last month, the *Times* says:—"Happily, the number of cases has gone down to twenty-one. In the face of the strenuous efforts made by the American-Irish press and by the Dublin Nationalist press to incite the people to agrarian violence, this great diminuition of crime is very encouraging."

October 4.—A quantity of hay burnt near Rockbarton, County Limerick, a relative of the owner being in the employment of a local agent as bailiff. At Owenduff, County Mayo, Charles Moran shot through the neck.

October 5.—Kate and Bridget Jones, daughters of a farmer at Kingwilliamstown, County Cork, shot by Moonlighters at seven o'clock in the morning. A man named Hanralty stabbed near Castleblayney by a man named Conolly.

October 7.—A party of armed and disguised men attack the house of a farmer named Robert Keaty near the Limerik Junction, breaking windows, firing shots, and posting a threatening notice.

October 8.—Mr. Blake, Sessional Crown Prosecutor for Galway, boycotted by public posters for prosecuting Father Fahy.

October 9.—The house of a farmer named Fitzgerald attacked by a party of raiders demanding arms. A struggle for a gun ensued, in which Fitzgerald was brutally treated. An Emergency man near Miltown, Malbay, desperately attacked and his life despaired of.

October 11.—A man named Ryan and his brother boycotted for taking a farm surrendered to Mr. Bagwell, of Clonmel, and attacked on the high-road with sticks and stones.

October 12.—The police at Woodford and Portumna boycotted and unable to get provisions in the neighbourhood. A raid for arms made on the house of an army pensioner named Baker near Tralee. No arms being found, a large quantity of linen and clothing was stolen. A daylight raid for arms made on the house of a farmer named Hogan near Castleisland and a revolver taken. A police patrol near Castleisland surprised a party of six men in the act of killing two bullocks. One arrest made.

October 19.—The Carriagon (County Kilkenny), branch of the National League, pass a resolution boycotting the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway for giving facilities for conveying cattle seized for rent.

October 20.—Bailiffs violently resisted by Timothy Hurley at Clonakilty, and forced to withdraw under police protection.

October 21.—Timothy Hurley, of Clonakilty, arrested and charged with having dynamite in his possession with intent to commit a felony. On the same occasion six men were arrested and charged with stealing timber for purposes of obstructing the bailiffs. Two lads named Galvin arrested for endeavouring to obstruct bailiffs in discharge of their duty near Castleisland. A schoolhouse maliciously burned in Newcastle West, County Limerick. A mob take forcible possession of cattle from the sheriff near Listowel when attempting to execute a decree.

October 22.—Mr. Cecil Vandeleur fired at by Moonlighters on his return to Tralee after collecting rents on Captain Oliver's property. A man named Wyse, residing near Dungarvan, County Waterford, attacked on the road by four disguised men while conveying some furniture recently sold for debt, severely beaten, and the cart upset.

October 23.—Bailiffs severely punished in the discharge of their duty by a mob near Listowel.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·911
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	72·6
Relative humidity of Air	·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·2
General Directions of Wind.*	NE, ENE, E, W, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	112

* From midnight to midnight.

LIBERAL CONFERENCE AT LEEDS.

The ninth annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation was held in the Albert Hall, Leeds, on Wednesday afternoon, November 3, Sir James Kitson, president, in the chair. The report was carried unanimously, and the chairman stated that nearly 100 associations had joined them since Mr. Chamberlain had seceded. Sir James Kitson was re-elected president, and resolutions were adopted expressing continued and unabated confidence in Mr. Gladstone as the leader of the Liberal party and in his Home Rule policy. Mr. John Morley, in the course of his address, declared that, whatever else Liberals throughout the country intended, they meant to stand firm by their old policy and by their old leader. With regard to Ireland, the Liberal party stood in precisely the same position now as in June last. If union amongst the sections of the Liberal party could not be obtained without a surrender of principle by the enormous majority of the party to a small, though he admitted, a select, minority, then there was nothing for it but to face the facts and to fight the battle out. The conference afterwards passed a resolution declaring it to be the true policy of Great Britain to avoid all entanglement in Continental quarrels, in order that some prospect may be afforded of a reduction in the expenditure upon the army and navy.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Coliseum. Mr. Morley presided, and spoke at length on the result of the conference in the afternoon. He said the delegates had added one fresh article to the Liberal programme, and that was an early settlement of the Irish question on an enduring basis, which he asserted could only be secured by granting the Irish people a Legislative Assembly of their own to deal with affairs peculiarly and exclusively Irish. Mr. Gladstone was still the leader of the Liberal party, notwithstanding the combination against him to remove him from the service of his Queen. Mr. Morley doubted very much the genuineness of the Radical proposals dangled by Lord Randolph Churchill before the Bradford electors last week. That spring of Tory reform would soon dry up, although the Government had received kindly help from a Radical friend from Birmingham. He would say nothing harsh of the dissentient Liberals; but he thought it was their duty to insist upon the present Government dealing without delay with the Irish question, especially when six years ago Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain were Ministers who declared that local government for Ireland was a pressing necessity. Sir William Harcourt ascribed the present tranquillity in Ireland not to the firm Tory administration, but to the remedial legislation persistently applied to Ireland by Mr. Gladstone, and to the reasonable expectation, that, with the assistance of the Liberal party, the Irish people would get self-government in accordance with their wishes. He described Lord Randolph Churchill's declaration that the whole Government policy would be subordinated to maintaining the unionist alliance as the most contemptible, humiliating, and dishonest profession of political faith of which he had ever heard. The most startling conversation of the Tory party was on the question of parliamentary procedure—a question on which they opposed and defeated the moderate proposals of Mr. Gladstone's Government. On the land question also they had gone over to Mr. Collings, and the celebrated doctrine of three acres and a cow was now practically adopted as an article of the Tory creed. He was happy to see also that the Government were repentant on their foreign policy. The Treaty of Berlin had been crumbling to pieces ever since it was made, and he hoped that we had heard the last of Russophobism and Jingoism. Lord Houghton proposed a resolution declaring the confidence of the meeting in Mr. Gladstone as the leader of the Liberal party, and cordially approving of the resolutions adopted by the council of the National Liberal Federation. Mr. Broadhurst seconded the motion, which was passed. A crowded overflow meeting was held in the Victoria Hall. Mr. Herbert Gladstone presided, and among the speakers were Mr. B. Coleridge, Mr. Picton, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Lawrence Gane, O. C., and Mr. Joseph Arch.

OUTRAGE ON A FRENCH CUSTOM'S OFFICER.

By the British and African Steam Navigation Company's Royal mail steamer Cameroon, which has arrived in the Mersey from the South-West Coast of Africa, comes the news that the Custom House at Fernan Varz, a place recently occupied by the French authorities, has been seized. This building has only been erected a short time, but has caused serious discontent among the natives. The building was left in charge of an official, and just before the Cameroon arrived it was attacked by a body of natives and seized. The officer in charge also fell into their hands and was carried into the bush, where, being tied to a tree, he was stripped and flogged with cowhide whips. Three Englishmen trading at the place did all they could to prevent the outrage; but they were powerless on account of the number of the natives. The latter did not harm the traders or their factories, but prevented them going to the assistance of the French official, who was almost beaten to death. Information of the affair was sent to the Governor at Gaboon, and when the Cameroon, left a man-of-war and a relief party were being despatched to Fernan Varz.

A disturbance was also reported from Mayumba. The natives were reported to be getting very troublesome. At one factory they, without any provocation, began to abuse the native labourers. One of the natives was knocked down, when the chief drew his sword and wounded one of the labourers. The agent then came out and chastised the chief, after which there was a general attack on the factory, which ended in the natives being beaten off. The latter then made for the trader's other factory, which they intended to burn down. This they were prevented from doing, as the trader, seeing their object, got a canoe, and, arming his men, reached the factory before them and got it fortified. An attack was made in which several of the natives were killed. The factory was besieged for three days, when the natives, hearing that French troops were coming, made off. Several prisoners were taken by the trader, and these were being tried by the French Commandant when the Cameroon left.

SLAVERY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Mr. Charles H. Allen, secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, has received a letter from the Reverend R. P. Ashe, a missionary in Central Africa of the Church Missionary Society, in which the writer describes the horrors of the slave-trade in those regions. Mr. Ashe says:—

"Here in Buganda is one of the most prolific sources of the traffic in human blood so horrible as to beggar utterance—vast tracts of peaceful glorious regions given up to the freest scope of the vilest passions of the basest of men. The slaves in this country are reckoned by thousands—torn from home and father and mother to be the living chattels of a degraded race; death, mutilation, every wrong which man can inflict or which humanity can endure is their miserable lot. The time has come, and more than come, for Europe to speak and to say once for all that this 'open sore of the world' shall be bound up. Such reckless bloody tyrants as this murderer Mwanga should not be endured for a moment longer than it takes to rid the countries which they raid of such a scorpion scourge. I am writing this within a few yards of a market where, among other commodities, human chattels can be purchased. What are English cruisers doing in the Indian Ocean? It is here in the interior that the horrible raids are made. After myriads of mothers and fathers are murdered and vast tracts desolated, raided, a thousandth part, perhaps, of the spoil falls eventually into the hands of the Arabs, from whose hands the British cruisers deliver one or two salves. . . . Even if British cruisers rescued every single slave that was taken from the Continent of Africa, the stopping of the trade would be no nearer its consummation, for the wrong is so frightful and so growing. While guns and powder (for the former of which England is largely responsible) come pouring into the interior, such arch raiders as Mwanga on the Victoria Lake, and Kabba Rega between the Victoria and Albert Lakes are enabled to push their gigantic raids further and further. I know of no more sorrowful sight than the unhappy captive children, torn from home and country, fresh from the sight of a murdered father, and torn from their mother's side; and I have seen it."

THE KIMBERLEY GOLD FIELDS.

The *Melbourne Argus* reports that the *Edith May* arrived at Port Darwin on the 8th of September from Cambridge Gulf, with ninety returned Kimberley diggers. She reported that there were some hundreds of men on the road returning from the diggings. Horses were selling at from £2 and upwards, and equipments for any price offered, while goods were being almost given away. Numbers of the horses were dying along the road through being worked before they were acclimatized. The *Onyx* has also arrived at Port Drawin with seventy-five passengers, returning diggers from Kimberley. The *Edith May's* passengers give doleful accounts of their experiences. One party of six spent a month on the diggings and obtained only 9 dwt. of gold. They sold their six horses and packs for £36; the total loss on the trip being £450. Another party spent three months and got only 11dwt. They then left, losing about £400. Other parties estimate their losses at from £200 to £700 each. Sickness was prevalent on the field. The *Sydney Morning Herald's* correspondent, who arrived at M'Phee's Creek, the main camp in the Kimberley Gold-fields, on the 16th of July, reports as follows:—"The diggings are a huge failure. There is not sufficient alluvial ground in the country to give rations to 100 men."

SETTLEMENT OF THE ZULULAND QUESTION.

An important deputation of Cape merchants and others interested in South Africa waited upon Mr. Edward Stanhope and the Earl of Dunraven at the Colonial Office on Wednesday, November 3, to urge upon the Government the necessity of immediately annexing Zululand. Mr. Stanhope, replying to the representations laid before him, remarked that it was practically impossible to ignore the position of the Boers in the Zulu country. As a matter of fact, the Boers had established a *de facto* government, and were in *de facto* possession of a very large portion of the country. Our interference ought to be based upon two essential conditions: the first he regarded as absolute—*i. e.*, that sufficient land must be retained in Zululand for the necessary requirements of Zulus; and the second condition was, that the interests of Natal, of South Africa, and of the Empire, required that the Boer settlements should not be allowed to approach the sea. Mr. Stanhope then described the various negotiations with the Boers, and said that, according to the arrangements arrived at by Sir Arthur Havelock, who had the confidence and support of the Government, Zululand will be divided into two portions.

The boundary-line adopted differs from that proposed by Lord Granville mainly upon the extreme north and upon the south. In the former case the district of Ungojana—which, as we learn, is altogether deserted by the natives—falls within the new Boer territory, and the line in the south has been extended eastwards so as to include a district already fully occupied by Boer farmers in possession of their farms. From all the east of the line, with the exception of a small district, all Boer farmers and all Boer claims are to be withdrawn. The Boer protectorate of Zululand is abandoned; the protection of European missionaries is absolutely guaranteed. Certain routes to the north are to be opened. And when these conditions are fulfilled, her Majesty's Government will be prepared to recognize Western Zululand as the New Republic upon terms somewhat similar to the London Convention of 1884, the exact terms of which, providing, as we hope, for facilities of trade, remain to be settled. Now, with regard to Eastern Zululand, which is to be reserved to the Zulus, we recognize that our responsibility to the Zulus would not be fully discharged by leaving them in unsupported possession of that territory. We believe that the Zulu population is generally very anxious to come under British protection, and we are, therefore, prepared, when satisfied of the desire of the Zulu people, to advise her Majesty to declare her protectorate over the whole of Eastern Zululand from the Reserve down to the borders of Tongaland. The general effect of this settlement is: We have satisfied beyond a shadow of a doubt the two essential conditions with which I set out; we have obtained sufficient territory for the maintenance of the remaining Zulu people; and shall, with their consent, secure them in possession of the rights so reserved to them. We have secured a free outlet from the Reserve into Eastern Zululand and the countries beyond, and shall place the whole coast-line to the border of Tongaland under British protection; also we have secured the rights of the missionary bodies throughout Zululand; and, lastly, we have obtained these results, we have satisfied the essential conditions of the problem, without any breach of the relations which exist, and which, God grant, may long exist between the two races of European extraction in South Africa. And my answer, therefore, to the special demand which you have called upon me to-day to urge, is that we do not hesitate to assume such an amount of responsibility in the name of her Majesty over those portions of Zululand as we consider essential to our imperial position. And we submit our settlement of Zululand, made under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, to the judgment and the common sense of the English people.

A FRENCHMAN'S TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

M. Gabriel Bonvalot, who is now in Turkestan, has sent a letter to the *Journal des Debats* from Samarkand, giving an account of his visit to Merv. He took French leave to pass from India into Afghanistan, having reason to think that permission would be refused. It was early in the morning when he arrived at Merv, and suddenly found himself in the heart of the great Turkoman oasis. The irrigation channels were filled with water, as the Murghab was overflowing its banks. On approaching Merv, which was hidden behind a curtain of trees, men were seen at work building a brick wall which is to surround the town. Carriages and people on horseback and on foot were moving about in all directions, and a cloud of dust. The scene was lively and exciting after the stillness of the desert. The Russians were advised by the natives of Merv, and the Jews and Armenians acquainted with the place, to erect their new town on the right bank of the river, where it is protected from floods. Unfortunately, they did not accept the advice, but built on the left bank. In May last the river rose, overflowed its banks, and swept away all the newly erected buildings within 100 metres of its left bank. In July there were still sheets of water round the town, and a smell of stagnant marshes filled the air. The new town consists of two parallel streets running east and west. The floods had interrupted the building of the southern street. The population had risen to about 3,000, composed of Russian officers and employes, Armenian merchants, and workmen of all nationalities attracted by the railway. Most of the houses, which are built of bricks, are of one story, but larger dwellings are being erected to the west of the town. The writer of the letter was present when the railway from Kizil-Arvat to Merv was completed, on the 14th of July last; 557 kilometres of railway had been constructed in thirteen months, in spite of the want of water, the sands, the torrid heat, the glacial, and the inundation of the Murghab, which kept back the work for a month.

LETTERS BY MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright has addressed to a correspondent, with reference to political clubs and party leaders, a letter in which he says:—

"Club and political associations regard themselves as existing to support a party, and they follow their leader so long as he is the accepted and acting leader. They mainly support Mr. Gladstone on the Irish question. A year ago they would have repudiated any candidate who was in favour of a Dublin Parliament. They now charge independent Liberals with breaking up the Liberal party, which charge can only be sustained on the principle that wheresoever the leader of a party may go the whole party is bound to follow him. This is a principle I cannot adopt. I did not follow Lord Palmerston in the Crimean war, in which more than half a million lives were sacrificed. I did not follow my colleagues in the Government of 1882, in the bombardment of Alexandria and in the Soudan war. I have not been able to march with the clubs and associations which shout for measures which little more than a year ago they would have condemned. We have not yet had an infallible leader, and till he appears upon the scene, I must preserve my own liberty of judgment. The Liberal party will not be destroyed—it will be instructed, and may be more competent for the work before it. I hope with you that we may see better times; but re-union will not come until a change comes, which I may hope for, but of which at present I can discover no signs. Smooth talk on platforms will not bridge over the chasm which has been opened in our ranks."

A Cheltenham gentleman has received the following letter from Mr. Bright:—

"One Ash, Rochdale, Oct. 26.

"Dear Sir,—I thank you for your friendly letter, and for your good wishes. As to foreign affairs, I believe all our fears and jealousy of Russia are misplaced. Russia has not made war upon us. England made the Crimean war, which cost Russia some hundreds of thousands of lives. Russia, in my opinion, has no dream even of invading India; and our fear of her arises from our position as conquerors in our Indian Empire. We seize and annex Burma, and we menace Russia if she approaches Afghanistan. We deny Russia the right of entering the Mediterranean from the Black Sea, and we treat her as an enemy, to be always suspected and guarded against. That Russia should in some degree retaliate is not unlikely or unnatural. There is no other country in Europe that would be more friendly with us than Russia would be if England would be friendly with Russia. These views are not easily accepted by those who defended the Crimean war; but something has been learned from that great crime and great calamity, and I hope no Minister will again be able to drag us into another contest. I wish millions of our people would consider this great question; it might save much to them and their children. Again thanking you for your kind letter, I am, very respectfully yours, John Bright."

TIDAL WAVE IN TEXAS.

A despatch from Galveston to the New York papers, giving an account of the havoc wrought by the recent tidal wave in Texas, says:—"Captain F. A. Hyatt and William Guy report that they had a singular experience as members of the relief committee on their way to the Pass. The train in which they were travelling stopped on a dump five miles from the town. The water all around this neck of land, on which was placed the track, was fully 8 ft. deep. The hands of Messrs. Hyatt and Guy are blistered from fighting snakes, which literally covered the dump for a distance of five miles. There were thousands of water moccasins from the overflowed district taking refuge on the narrow stretch of land, and every step across it had to be fought through the twisting serpents, many of them the deadly stamp-tailed moccasins, larger than a man's arm. Wild cats also, frenzied at the waters' fury, rushed pell-mell upon pedestrians, while coons and every variety of animal snapped at passers-by. Mr. Guy says that no money could tempt him to make the trip over again. In stepping about in the dark he was tripped up and thrown by a snake two inches in diameter and fully five feet long."

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following is a list in the order of merit and with the total number of marks obtained, of the Lieutenants of Militia, recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October, 1886:—

Name.	Total.
Ferguson, Victor	8,436
Wilson, James Alban	7,706
Davis, Frank Gadsden	6,820
Fraser, Walter Andrew	6,555
Hood, Ernest Frederick	6,413
Tulloh, Robert Henry W	6,411
Barnett, Carew	5,760
Walker, C. E. FitzGerald	5,713
M'Cormick, A. L. C.	5,601
Martyn, Arundel	5,455
Blair, Oliphant P. L. K.	5,380
Feilden, James H. G.	5,373
Collins, Thomas Gerrard	5,291
Ely, Edwyn A. S.	5,207
Langdon, John F. P.	4,968
Jeffcoat, Frederick H. H.	4,958
M'Cance, Henry M. J.	4,957
Lash, Henry Andrew	4,918
Kennard, Cecil W.	4,708
Feilden, Ramsay Robert	4,549
Hutchinson, C. R. M.	4,494
Holland-Prior, Pomeroy	4,442
Smith, Wilfred E. B.	4,417
Hankey, Oswald Miller	4,385
Henry, Gilbert Frank	4,323
Wilson, Edwin Bryce	4,322
Langdon, Gerald N. P.	4,307
Going, Alexander Charles	4,154
Eustace, Dawson Oliver	4,053
De la Chapelle, P. X. de M.	3,991
Price, Rhys	3,756
Piper, Donald	3,734
Cooper, Richard E. S.	3,718
Parker, Arthur	3,716
Legge, Septimus F.	3,710
Jebb, Henry Scrope F.	3,689
Perry, Henry Robert P.	3,646
Peter-Hoblyn, Cyril O.	3,630
Bredin, Waldene F. H.	3,609
Stephens-Townshend, H.	3,527
Freeland, Lewis Gray	3,494
Annesley, Arthur S. E.	3,491
Hare, Sir G. R. L.	3,490
Nixon, Montagu Alfred	3,480
Chaplin, Ronald Eustace	3,454
Molesworth, Hon. G. B.	3,438
M'Cormick, W. I. S.	3,416
Thomas, Robert H. H.	3,396
Vallings, Henry Alan	3,369
Caird, Charles Douglas	3,341
Parker, Jervis William R	3,183
Wisden, T. Faulconer M.	3,141
Rose, John Latham	3,134
Cobham, Horace Walter	3,113
Deane, Alexander	3,093
Gordon, William Eagleson	3,072
Maurice, David Blake	3,065
Northcott, Frank Leonard	3,027
Chatterton, George D. L.	2,955
Ramsay, Herbert	2,881
Ross, William James	2,852
Orr, John Loch	2,829
MacCartie, Gerald deC	2,826
Pilson, Arthur Forde	2,815
Davidson, George Harry	2,731
Marquis, Thomas Stirling	2,725
Marsham, Hon. R. H.	2,700

In addition to the above, the following candidate passed a qualifying examination in Geometrical Drawing:—

Bentinck, Lord Wm. Augustus Cavendish.

OBITUARY.

The late Lieutenant-General William Arden Crommelin, C. B., who died recently at his residence, Brightlands, near Putney, after a short illness, came from a well-known Huguenot family, many of whose members have held, and still hold, high positions in the North of Ireland as magistrates and deputy lieutenants. He was born about the year 1823, and obtained his first commission as second lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers in 1841. He took part in the Sutlej campaign, for which he bore the medal, and also in the Punjaub campaigns of 1848 and 1849, including the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. He served as chief engineer with Havelock's force on both passages of the Ganges, and at the actions leading to and ending in the Relief of Lucknow, and at the subsequent defence of the Residency. He was mentioned in the home despatches for the skill with which he bridged the Ganges, with slender means and in the face of an enemy far superior in numbers, and with which he directed the extraordinary counter-mining operations at Lucknow. For these exploits he was made a Companion of the Bath, and further rewarded with the brevet rank of Major, and with the Lucknow medal and clasp. In 1869 he was appointed Inspector-General of Military Works, and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the department of Roads and Public Buildings. The deceased officer was promoted to the rank of Major-General on retirement from active service in 1879. He had been three times married; first, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. George Cooper, surgeon of Brentford; secondly, to Annie Susan, daughter of Mr. George Hankin, of Marlborough-road, St. John's wood; and thirdly, to Florence Hay, daughter of Major-General G. E. Voyle.

Major James Stillman, Military Knight of Windsor has died at his residence in the Lower Ward of Windsor Castle. He served with the Carabineers in the Crimea, and was present at the battle of Tchernaya, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the operations near Eupatoria, for which he received the medal with clasp and Turkish medal. He was at Meerut during the Sepoy mutiny, and the battle of Hindun, the siege and fall of Delhi, and in the ater operations, and obtained the medal and clasp. Major Stillman was 75 years of age.

BENGAL.

Railway Collision.—We learn by telegram from Bogoola that judgment in the railway collision case has been delivered. Baddeley, the guard of the first goods train, has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and Newman, the driver of the second train, to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The second train was following the first on a "caution message," and ran into it at Madanpur, where it was detained to let a passenger train pass. There can be no doubt that Newman was seriously to blame, knowing as he did the danger that was in front. The guard, too, it seems, has been guilty of negligence. Fortunately, no one was hurt, although four wagons were partly destroyed, and an engine was damaged. Had the consequences been more serious, the culpability of the men would have appeared in a much stronger light. It is to be hoped, however, that the affair will be a warning to the employés not only of the Eastern Bengal Railway, but of the other lines which converge in the metropolis.—*Englishman.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain H. Gunning, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and coast, with three deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian Llyod's S. N. Co.'s steamer Amphetrite, sailed last evening for Trieste, under Capt. B. Gelceich, with a cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The s. s. Ehrensfels, 1,521 tons, Commander A. Fischer, hoisting German colours, arrived from New Castle (Oct 11), with 2,428 tons, with coals aboard.

The ship Marabout, 1,497 tons, Captain J. Morrisy, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, from New York, from whence she sailed on the 4th of July last, with 56,020 cans of kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. s. s. Kangra 1,466 tons, Captain H. M. Ingram, obtained her port clearance last evening for London. She is laden, and takes Mr. E. C. Jussawulla, Mr. Abdoola Khan, an hospital assistant, one servant and 182 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. s.s. Satara, 820 tons, Captain J. B. Macjedy, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee. She sailed the same evening with cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Treacher, Mr. and Mrs. Mahomedbhai Nansee, one lady and one servant, and 62 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22nd November.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Victoria	2205	W. Russell	A	W. & Graham.
„ Belgravia	3274	W. H. Boothby	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Peshawur	2130	L. H. Maule	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Siam	1695	R. F. Briscoe	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Kangra	1479	H. M. Ingram	E	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ C. Graham	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	C. K. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Arago	1061	H. Sutherland	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Inchulwa	1453	G. Howe	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	J. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Manilla	2583	A. Crucianni	N	F. Bozzoni.
„ Inchmaree	1287	F. Major	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Algoma	1994	J. Ranton	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Westbourne	..	......	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
22	Marabout	Morrisy	New York, July 4.
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Stead	London, Oct. 28.
	Ehrensfels (s)	Fischer	Newcastle, Oct. 11.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nacoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Satara (s)	Macjedy	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
	Amphitrite (s)	Gelceich	Trieste.
	Kangra (s)	Ingram	London.
	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Goa, J. W. Lewins, for Galle.
„ Gulcanar, M. Nanoomeya, for Damaun.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Manilla, for Genoa, Naples, &c.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
„ Mecca, for Zanzibar and Mozambique.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 20.

Howard, Major, Bl., R. E., from sick leave, from England.
Baylay, Lt-Col, Bl, Pol. Department, Rajputana, from sick leave, from England.
Warden, Captain, Bo. Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Murray, Surg-Major, Bl, Med. Staff, on duty, from Rawul Pindi.
Bruce, Lt-Col, Bl, 6th Punjab Infy, on leave, from Edwardesabad.
Saunders, Col, Bl, Welsh York on leave, from Mooltan.
Pollock, Surgn-Major, Bl, Med. Staff, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

November 22.

Wemyss, Col, Bl, B S C, on furlough, from Sialkot.
Berkeley, Col, Bo, 1st North Leic., on leave, from Quetta.
Stevens, Major, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Talbot, Capt, Bl, R E, Survey of India, on furlough, from Dehra Dun.
Baker, Major, Bl, R A, from leave, from England.
Macrae, Surgn, Bl, Indian, Med. Service, from furlough, from Europe.
Riddell, Major, Bo, 2nd Rl, Dub. Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Reeves, Lt-Col, Bo, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Gideon, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.
Rivaz, Lt-Col, Bl, Staff Corps, on leave, from Abbottabad.
Sandy, Major, Bo, 8th B. I., on duty, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—November 20.

Ruggles, Sub-Inspector, Bo, Army Edcl, on duty, to Poona.
Gouche, Col, Bo., Staff, Corps, from leave, to Poona.

November 21.

Baylay, Lt., Col, Bl, Pol. Dept, to rejoin, to Rajputana.

November 22.

Adam, Lt., Col, Bo, Offg Qr-Mr-Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Knowles, Brig-Genl, Bo, Adjt-Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Randolph, Lt., Bo., Lanc Fus, off leave, to Purandhar.
Smalley, Col, R.E, Mad, to rejoin, to Madras.
Tyler, Capt, Bo, Qr-Mr-Genls Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Taylor, Lt, Bel, 3rd Cavalry, Prov, to join, to Sialkot.
Macrae, Surgn, Bl, Ind. Med. Service, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Murray, Surgn-Major, Bel, Med. Staff, on duty, to Deolali.
Huyshe, Major, Bo, Rl. Art, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 23, 1886.

1. The Cadets of "K." Company, Cathedral High School, will fire their Annual Class at Cooria, on Wednesday, the 24th instant. A railway pass will be provided.

2. Officers commanding companies are requested to communicate to Head-Quarters the date on which they propose to fire the Regimental Challenge Competition, bearing in mind Regimental order of the 12th instant relative to reservation of Ranges.

3. No. 2462 Vol. G. W. Turner having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F." Company.

4. The Ranges will be reserved as far as possible for "D." Company on Wednesday morning, the 24th inst., but this is not to interfere in any way with Regimental class firing.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

HIGH COURT—November 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—W. and B., and H. C. and B.—Part heard.
139-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.
140-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.
147-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs. Aishabai—Jefferson, B. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

117-85—Jefferson, B. and D.—Javerbai vs Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistry—Bicknell and K.
512-85—In person—Peerbhoy Damjee vs Muherally Canjee.
350-86—Hore, C. and B.—G. S. Forbes and others vs. Mohedin bin Kabeersha and others.
401-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Abdul Hoosein Hajee, Daniel Abadeen Shirajee and others vs. Moti, chund Hurrickchund and others—Craigie, L. and O.
402-86—Jefferson, B and D—Aga Abdool Hoosein Hajee and others vs Gocalchund Kothari.
412-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Motilal Hurgowundas vs. Mahomed Rowjee and others—Tyabjee and D.
445-86—Hore, C and B.—Adamjee Peerbhoy vs. Narranjee Luxmonjee.
447-86—In person—Kaniram Doga vs Esmailjee Moola Jeewabhoy.
460-86—Bicknell and K.—Shaik Esa bin Khulifa vs. Oomer Jamal Vurjani—Ardeshir, H. and D.
463-86—M. H. Khan—Ruttonbai vs. Sorabjee Pallonjee Tunkshalwalla.
469-86—Mirza H. K.—Pestonjee Dinshaw vs. Jamsetjee Burjorjee and others.
471-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Goculdass Madhowjee vs. The New Dhuramsee Poonjabhoy S. and W. Co. Ld.—Winter and B.—Nanu and Hormusjee.
473-86—In person—Chunda Wardhu and others vs. Major W. J. Morse, T. Henry Pearse.
471-86—Payne, G. and S.—Dhumna Bhugga and others vs. Venayek Ramchunder Luxmanjee.

Long Causes.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.
237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anundji and another.—Crawford and B.
242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

14-86—T. H. Pearse—Dadoo Meya Noor Mahomed vs. Gya Dewa—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.
48-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac vs. Aboo Bucker Seedick—Macfarlane, E. and H.
404-85—Mirza H. K.—Elizer Essoobjee vs. Lalbhai and others—Little, S. F. and N.
125-82—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Shaik Esa bin Khuliffa vs. Aga Mahomed Rahim and others—Jefferson, B. and D.
370-84—Chalk, W. and S.—Hiraji Pudumji and another vs. Walla Parkaji and others—R. Skipsey and In person.
92-84—Payne, G. and S.—Moosabhai Mahomedali vs. Tyabjee Shaikbhai—Nanu and H.
17-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Gungabai vs. Mahomed Ebrahim and another—Macfarlane, E. and H.
23-86—Payne, G. and S.—Cassum Moosa and others vs. Hajee Oosman Tarmahomed and others—Craigie, L. and O.
54-86—In person (a pauper) Malkabai and another vs. David Siliman Pyzarker and another—Payne, G. and S.
41-86—Mirza H. K.—Purshotumdas Roopram vs. Bai Motibai—Tyabji and D.
136-85—Little, S. F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewundas vs. Dadabhoy Pestonji—Ardesir, H. and D.
324-85—Khunderao M. Nanbhai and others vs. Fatmabai—Payne, G. and S.
302-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Meethumal Dwarkadas and others.—vs. Moolchund Khatsumal and others.
82-85—Ardesir, H. and D—Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah vs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and others—Crawford and B.
50-85—Balkrishna and B.—Damodher Sadashiv Mudon Madhovrao Thakurdas, D. and G.

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Sion	Burhanpur	Hulia Gate	Kodgaon
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Tannah*	Baginar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjat*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
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Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salsivadi	Salgaon
Kusarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwid	Jeliwoor
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*†¶	Barsee Road
Baligaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marhch
Deolalee B.	Khundi	Degaon	Mohol
Siding	Dularia	Chorolee	Packney
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for	Yeoat	Bholapur*‡
Kheirwadee	Hoshangabad	Khelrgaum	Hoodgee
Niphar	Patus	Patus	Kurudgam
Lassulgaum	Hampur	Dhond†	Doodnee
Munmar	Bagra	Borebail	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Semri	Decksal and	Goolburga
Naidongree	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Shahabad*†‡
Chalisgaum	Paparia (for	Karrun	Wadi
Jalgaum	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Nulwar
Dhama	Bakkeri	Warrengaum	Yedagherry
Pachora	Babai	Nargaum	Sydapore
Myjee	Gadawara	Khankeer	Road
Mussawud	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Kistna
Jeo	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Chicklooty
Sulgaum	Sangor)	Nandoora	Raichore*‡
	Nursingpore	Julum†	
	Kurruk Bail	Sheagaum*.	

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Bolsur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrahavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Narad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chunnargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallei	Bara'ree
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jaoiwara
Goregaum	Beelesemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhund
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghera
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Vasur	Surat*¶	Bhalui	Lilapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Lucteran
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jila	Vavdi	Varted
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
20 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner.

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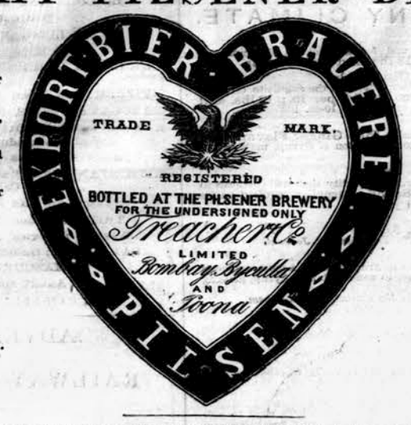
BEERS, STOUTS, AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.



This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per doz. Cash.

Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per doz Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Of Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling of

BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In the home market Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz. Cash.
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4	" "
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	" "
Do. do. Burke & Co.	6 4	4 4	" "
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher, first quality	6 12	5 0	" "
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0	" "
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0	" "
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0 each.		

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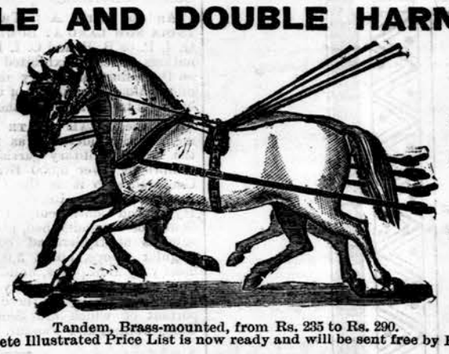
WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290.

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

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HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
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&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids, Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule.

CAUTION.—We beg to caution our Friends and the Public generally against spurious imitations of this blend which we find are now being offered, owing to its great success, and to assure them that *none are genuine* unless bearing our *Trade Mark* on the *corks, capsules*, and *labels*.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.

Times of India March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

After inspecting Messrs. John Brinsmead's piano with their patent improvement, we too feel convinced of the impossibility of the tension giving out at this point, which has always been the weak one, while the delicacy and purity of tone for which these makers are justly famous are as conspicuous as ever.

NEW PRICE LIST AND NEW DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET "THE NEW ERA OF THE PIANOFORTE" FREE ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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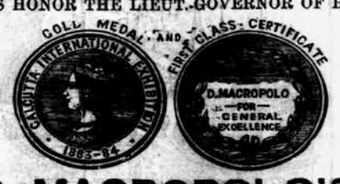
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.



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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1. Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs. 5 0	7. Imperial	per 100 Rs. 3 0
2. Duke of Connaught	" " 4 0	8. Alpha	" " 2 8
3. Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" " 4 0	9. Prince of Wales	" " 2 0
4. Finos (Lady)	" " 3 0	10. Prince Boris	" " 1 8
5. Bosphorus	" " 3 8	11. Victoria	" " 1 4
6. Sir Fergusson (pressed)	" " 3 0	12. Sultan	" " 1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	" 8 0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	" 4 0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

Exquisita	per box of 25	Rs. 6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100	Rs. 9 0
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Jose Vargas	" 50	" 10 0	La Selika	" 50	" 5 0
La Flor de Tobaccos	" 50	" 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	" 50	" 4 0
Trabacos Alexandrie	" 25	" 3 4	La Flor de Java	" 100	" 4 8
Semiramis	" 100	" 11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	" 100	" 4 8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. 1 8
Medium	" " 2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" " 3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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ORIGINAL BOTTLING (★ .. ★★ .. ★★★) OF THE CELEBRATED

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THE LEADING BRAND OF IRISH.

Observe that the SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL bears the Signature—

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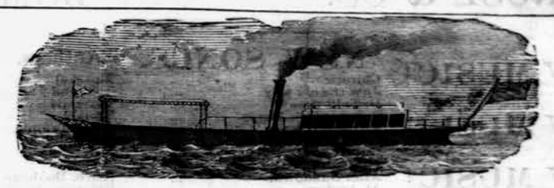

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

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HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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Per 1 lb. tin Rs. 2-4.

Directions for use in making Yeast for bread on each tin.

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

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PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Uneezah and Nusdee Arabs just arrived, and brought by well-known Arab Dealers, Jusim bin Feed, and Shaikh Kasa bin Curtas, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse-flesh are solicited an early inspection.

Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505.

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